The New-York Times.

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CONNECTICUT SAFE.

Review of the Situation a Week Before Election.

The Election of Jewell Confidently Anticipated.

Enthusiasm and Earnestness of the Republicans.

The New Departure Troubling the Democratic Camp.

Both Parties Straining Every Nerve in the Canvass.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, March 24, 1872.

When the Democratic State Convention adjourned at New-Haven, on the 7th of February, after placing an estimable gentleman on a platform which surrendered all former Democratic doctrines, it was evident that a political experiment was being made, of which the issue could not then be told. But the chances were against the Republican Party, which, ten days before, had put Gov. JEWELL before the people for re-election on a platform which reaffirmed all the distinctive doctrines of the party and unreservedly indorsed the Administration of President GRANT. Connecticut naturally was, and for years had been, a Democratic State, although often carried by the Republicans in consequence of the manifold blunders of the Democratic leaders, and it was therefore evident that if there was the least disaffection in their ranks this Spring, the contest was hopeless. At that time the Senatorial cabal had begun an aggressive war upon the Administration. The New-York Custom-house investigation was in full progress, and SCHURZ was scouring the universe for the scandal which has now taken shape as the arms investigation. In this cabal was a New-England Senator, honored and loved in this New-England State for more than thirty years of unfaltering devotion to freedom, and it was supported by a New-York Republican journal which for a generation had been the political teacher of this people. It was thought scarcely possible that this seemingly alarming defection of five prominent Republican Senators, backed by a once powerful Republican journal, should not have great influence, and in a State where even the indifference of a paltry two hundred of its voters would be fatal to the Republican Party.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

We are now within one week of the election, and, after four days of constant moving about the State, and gathering the views of representative men from all parts of it, I unhesitatingly express my conviction that the Republican Party will triumph by a majority decidedly larger than that of last year, on the State ticket. In the very worst aspect of the case, the State Senate will stand eleven Republicans to ten Democrats, but the chances are that it will be twelve to nine, and there is certain to be a gain of ten for the Republicans in the Lower House of the Legislature, thus putting an end to the hopes of all Democrats to attain a seat in the United States Senate in the place of Senator FERRY, whose successor is to be elected by the Legislature to be chosen next week. These are facts based upon other indisputable facts as to the political condition of the State, and they show conclusively that Senator WILSON was right when he said on Friday evening at Norwalk that no man, however eminent and powerful he may have been in the Republican Party, can take one hundred votes with him when he goes out of it. In other words, to again quote the same eminent Senator, that "political organizations are not founded upon men's loves or hates" is a truth often proved, but never more signally than by this remarkable canvass in this State. It would have been a sore defeat to the Senatorial cabal now looking so anxiously to Cincinnati, if the Republican Party in Connecticut had barely held its own, and Gov. JEWELL slipped into the gubernatorial chair by a mere 100 majority; but if, as there now appears to be little doubt it will be, this majority is increased to 500, it is evident there is no such popular disapproval of the Administration as the sorehead Senators have claimed existed, and their defeat will be proportionately the more crushing.

THE ISSUES OF THE CONTEST.

Writing from New-Hampshire one week before the election, I said that a Republican triumph would be an indorsement of Gen. GRANT, and no one has successfully denied that such was the significance of the result. Writing now in Connecticut just one week before her election, I as plainly assert that the national Administration is even more fully on trial here than it was in New-Hampshire. There I often heard State affairs discussed as secondary issues of the contest, but here only National questions have been argued before the people. There is, in fact, nothing in local affairs to wrangle about, for Gov. JEWELL has administered his trust so admirably that even the Democratic Convention could find nothing to say against him. The Republican Legislature during its last session was equally wise and prudent, so that the Democrats, searching in vain for something to hold up to popular condemnation, have been forced to be silent as to all matters strictly local. In order that the issues which have been raised before the people may be seen at a glance, I now append the leading resolutions of the two conventions. Having indulged in an encomium of their past work, the Republicans said:

> During the existing Administration the debt has been reduced nearly three hundred millions; peace and order have made great progress in the lately rebellious regions; a new policy toward the Indians has been adopted, marked by firmness, justice and good faith; the rights of all, especially the poor and friendless, of whatever race or wherever found, have been scrupulously protected; a self-respecting yet peaceable policy has been pursued toward all the world; and our controversy with Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly creditable to both nations.
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> We have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President GRANT, and, for the great and good work done in the country's behalf, we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress.
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> The future must be as honorable as the past. To deserve and keep its lead of the world, the Republican Party must be free to examine and criticise, and, utterly without fear, favor or partiality, in attacking all fraud, dishonor and corruption, legislative, Executive or Judicial, in nation or State. We demand economy, industry, and honesty in our political affairs, and rejoice at the brightening prospects of a thorough reform of the civil service. For the President's efforts and pledges in this matter we tender him our cordial thanks, and therein we pledge him an enthusiastic, unwavering support.

The Democrats, to the intense astonishment of the old party zealots, said:

> That the Democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights and enfranchisement, as established facts now embodied in the Constitution and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.
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> That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has brought to the State of Missouri, nor can those Governments be pure or great in which tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.
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> That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.
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> That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the Executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people; the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Kuklux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.
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> That it is alike the duty of honest men of all parties to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute their official positions to selfish interests.
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> That we repudiate with scorn the oft-repeated slander of our opponents, that the Democracy of Connecticut are in favor of repudiating any portion of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

These resolutions, which, with others composing the platform, were filched bodily from the Missouri soreheads, have occasioned sore distress, and many of the faithful, as I shall show hereafter, exclaim with Mr. Nasby:

"Emansipashen, Ekal Rites. Imparshel Suffrage, and the Payment uv the Debt! Why, gentle sirs, I mite es well put on a clean shirt and be a Republikin to wunst, for ez near ez I kin see, the matter of clean linen iz all that we shel differ in. I can't do it—reely I can't."

The canvass of the two parties has been in close consonance with their respective platforms. The Republicans have been outspoken in demanding the continuance of the present National Administration as necessary to the prosperity of the country, and the Democracy have been able to do nothing better than serve up to the people a diluted rehash of the stale slanders which SCHURZ has gathered from corner whisperings.

THE SIDE SHOWS.

For the first time in the history of Connecticut politics, an attempt is being made to complicate the contest by the injection of one-idea movements. In this case these movements were not designed and are not being managed by their adherents for selfish ends. It is generally admitted that the advocates of the Labor Reform and Temperance movements are not bidding for the favor of the two great parties, but are sincere well-meaning zealots, who have utterly mistaken their duty, because of their devotion to chimeras. Mr. ALEXANDER TROOP, the leader of the Labor Reformers, is honestly anxious to poll as large a vote as possible for Mr. HARRISON, his candidate for Governor, and it is a wrong to him to assert that he is standing hat in hand between the two parties, ready to sell out his cause to the one who shall drop the most solid benefits in his way. But with all his sincerity and all his vigor in the advocacy of his movement, he is doomed to appear in an unenviable light, for there is not the slightest probability that his ticket will obtain more than one thousand votes, and as about a third of these will come from the Republican Party, he will seem, despite himself, to be an assistant Democrat, for it must be remembered that in this State, as in New-Hampshire, it requires a majority to elect. But the supporters of Mr. GILLETTE, the temperance candidate, are even more unfortunate, as with all their honesty of purpose they are giving even greater aid to the Democracy. Their votes, without exception, come from the Republican ranks, as a Democrat anxious to wholly cut off the liquor supply would be as much a wonder in Connecticut as elsewhere. There will be about one thousand of these votes, and no more, as the movement has been paralyzed from the beginning by the common-sense of the people. In Hartford County, where it was expected that the vote would be quite large, it will be so insignificant as to be hardly worth counting; and even in Windham County, which is pre-eminently the "land of steady habits," and where it is an unpardonable sin to indulge in ardent spirits even occasionally, the movement is meeting with far less of popular support than it was feared it would. The argument used, even by strict temperance men, is that if their cause cannot be served through the Republican Party, it has small chance of substantial service at all. The triumph of a distinctive prohibitory party could add nothing to the legal disabilities of the liquor traffic, for a prohibitory law was placed upon the statute book years ago by a Republican Legislature, and has remained there ever since. It remains with the officers of towns to have this law enforced, and if anywhere it is a dead letter—as I must confess it is in many localities—the fact is not due to the want of stringent legislation. The sincere temperance men are fully aware of these facts, and to most of them it seems absurd to jeopard the success of the Republican Party, because a Liquor law which it long ago gave the State has not been as strictly enforced as some desire.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS WILL LOSE.

Taking the vote of last year, and admitting that whatever increase there may be will be equally divided between the two parties, as is usually the case, it is difficult to see, at a first glance, with these side shows taken into the account, how the Republicans are to win. The total vote of last year was 94,860, of which JEWELL had 47,473, and ENGLISH 47,373, with 14 scattering. Now, it being admitted that the Labor Reform and Temperance tickets will each have about 1,000, and that all of the latter with one-third of the former will be taken from the Republicans, it is plain they will lose 1,300 by these tickets, while the Democrats will lose only 700, and that while there would be no election of Governor by the people, HUBBARD would head the poll by about two hundred votes. The way out of the dilemma is presented, first, by the fact that absolute Republican gains are reported in many of the towns, but secondly and principally in the fact that the Democracy are uneasy in their new dress, and are not engaging in the contest with anything like the vigor they did when shouting the shibboleths of barbarism, as they did for so many years. There is certain to be, from present appearances, a very serious Democratic defection, which will be evidenced by absence from the polls. That sort of Democracy which followed the fundamental heresies of the party to their logical conclusions, obtained a firmer foothold in Connecticut than any other Northern State, and the men who have honestly declared for years that the war for the Union, and the emancipation and enfranchisement of the slaves, were crimes unparalleled in political action, are dumbfounded how that they are required to declare" these measures established facts now embodied in the Constitution, and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties. To them these measures got into the Constitution by fraud and force, which renders them void, and they are not prepared to stultify themselves by admitting that these amendments are binding. The representative men of this class, who had all the vim which the Democracy of Connecticut ever had, and won for it all the victories they ever achieved, are standing sullenly aloof from the battle. One of these is the well-kown WILLIAM W. EATON, whose courage and skill in political strife has often turned the scale in favor of his party, and he has thus far taken no part whatever in the struggle. It was reported to Mr. EATON, the other day, that an old, straight-out Democrat in one of the counties had announced his intention not to vote until he knew where "BILL" EATON stood, for he didn't know about this new platform, which looked too much like Republicanism to suit him. Mr. EATON remarked that he should probably have to make a speech in order that the old man might exercise his right of suffrage, but he was really in the same quandary as his ancient political disciple, and, speaking from the new Democratic platform, could not be sure at any moment that he was not advocating Republican doctrines.

This incident shows that there is as much truth as humor in the last Nasby letter, wherein that apostle of pure Democracy related how he had attempted to expound the new articles of faith to an audience who had not read the platform, and who remarked upon his experiences that "when a man, sent out by a Dimocratic Committee, and talkin' from the platform adoptid by the Dimocratic Convenshen, comes out uv a Dimocratic meetin' one mass uv livid brooses and drencht in goar, it is time that suthin' be did."

Very many of the old Democrats are of the same opinion, and in their helplessness a large proportion of them will endeavor to get out of their dilemma by doing nothing.

While this will be the principal cause of the serious Democratic defection which is anticipated, the party is to lose some votes in consequence of an affair which is one of the pleasantest political jokes of the age. The fishing of the Connecticut River is one of the important interests of the State, and employs a large number of men. Some days ago a committee of these fishermen addressed a letter to each of the rival candidates for Governor, in order to ascertain their views on the law relating to pound fishing. Gov. JEWELL, in the manly, straightforward way in which he does everything, answered the letter, saying, in plain language what he could and would do in reference to the matter. Mr. HUBBARD was equally explicit in the declaration of his views, but probably in consequence of that ignorance of politics of which he boasts, he fell into a laughable blunder. Supposing that he had been applied to as a lawyer, with the written opinion which he sent to the fishermen he inclosed a bill of thirty dollars for professional services. No one enjoys this joke more than Gov. JEWELL, as well he may, for it is one which is to cost his opponent many votes of those sturdy men who take their living from the bright waters of the Connecticut River.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS WILL GAIN.

While the fact of this Democratic disaffection is perfectly well known, and something is expected from it, the Republicans are by no means trusting to it to win them the battle. Mr. BARTLETT BENT, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sits constantly in his room at the Allyn House, with his eye upon every nook of the State, and is managing the campaign with all the quiet vigor and consummate tact for which he is remarkable. He knows every day what has been done and left undone both by his friends and opponents in all the towns; and is instantly aware of whatever local causes arise, as some few have, to cloud the Republican prospects in certain districts, and he immediately sets himself to work to remove these disturbing elements, as he has successfully done in several instances. As a consequence of his wise management, the party is now united and energetic throughout the State. So far as can be ascertained there is not a single sorehead to be found, although there are some who do not desire the renomination of Gen. GRANT. This class is represented by the Hartford *Post*, an enterprising journal edited with great ability, which has advised its friends in a carefully considered article to vote the Republican State ticket without reference to their presidential predilections. The article was not marked by very great enthusiasm, but it was cogent in its reasoning and has done good service. There is little danger now that even a score of the Republican voters of Connecticut will evince their devotion to the fortunes of SCHURZ by voting for HUBBARD, or even by absenting themselves from the polls. It is universally remarked that the party was never in better condition a week before election than it is at this moment, and this unity is the first of those facts which lead to a belief in a Republican triumph.

The second fact has been briefly given to the public in my telegrams, and it is that the canvass of the State shows that the Republican cause is gaining ground among the people. Returns have been received from two-thirds of the 165 towns in the State, which show that in the majority of them there are small gains, and only in about half a dozen places will the vote be less than last year, by reason of a few voters being drawn off to the support of the Temperance ticket. These gains are, to some extent, from converts, but in the larger towns, as in Hartford, the newly-naturalized voters are more largely Republican than in former years. This may be due to the fact that the Republicans have this year all the prestige of an active canvass. Except to retail some of the Schurz slanders against Gen. GRANT, which have been disproved time and again, and which few people in this State ever took any notice of, the Democrats have had nothing whatever to talk about. Their meetings have been few and spiritless, and their speakers correspondingly ineffective. Judge DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, although a gentleman of some national reputation, had a very thin and frigid meeting in this city, which has a decided Democratic majority, and there is little prospect that he can do better elsewhere. On the other hand, the Republican gatherings, as a rule, have been large and enthusiastic, and addressed by speakers in entire accord with them. Foremost among these has been Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, whose great speech at Norwalk was given in great part in the TIMES, and whose efforts at other points were equally eloquent, effective and timely. Senator O. S. FERRY has also made one powerful address, while Gen. HAWLEY, Gen. HALL, of Maine, and Major HAGGERTY, the well-known Irish orator of New-York, have been several times before the people, and on all occasions have been effective in their addresses. This activity is to be continued to the end, and the programme for the ensuing week includes the following appointments: Senator JAMES W. NYE speaks at East Hampton on Monday, Suffield on Tuesday, Bristol on Wednesday, Madison on Thursday, South Manchester on Friday, and at Norwalk on Saturday. Major JAMES HAGGERTY is down for Windsor Locks on Monday, Meriden on Wednesday, Middletown on Thursday, and Bridgeport on Saturday. Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT has appointments at Simsbury, Wilton, South Norwalk, South Manchester, and Hartford, while Gen. JAMES A. HALL is to be at New-Haven, New-Canaan, Putnam, South Coventry and Bridgeport during the week. Hon. WALTER HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, is announced for Thompsonville, Meriden, Middletown and Ansonia; Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY is to speak at Wallingford, Danbury and Hartford, and Hon. O. S. FERRY at New-Haven and New-London. Hon. HENRY O'CONNOR, of Iowa, is to speak with Senator FERRY at New-London, on Wednesday, and with Gen. HAWLEY, at Hartford, on Saturday, and Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, addresses a meeting at New-Haven on Saturday evening.

Meantime, Mr. BENT will be hard at work, by Town Committees, in every part of the State, and he expects, as does every one conversant with all the facts, a substantial Republican triumph on the first Monday in April, which, this year, happens to be the first day of that fickle month. It will be, unless all present signs prove false, a genuine All Fools' Day for the Democratic Party and their allies of the Senatorial cabal.

E. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Earl Granville's Second Note on the Indirect Claims.

Duel of French Journalists—Great Suffering in the Flooded Region of China—Deportation of Native Christians From Japan—Impeachment of a Missouri Judge.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Spirit and Purport of Earl Granville's Second Note.

LONDON, March 24.—The London *Observer* says the second note of Earl GRANVILLE in regard to the *Alabama* claims is most friendly and conciliatory in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of the claims for indirect damages to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva. The *Observer* describes the dispatch as very long.

Indifference in Washington as to the Result—The British View not to be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—But little interest is now expressed among public men relative to the condition of the *Alabama* claims. Some of those who were strong friends of the treaty now say they are indifferent as to whether or not its provisions are carried into effect. There seems to be no disposition in any quarter to yield to the British view of the question.

FRANCE.

Duel Between Journalists—State of Siege in Paris—The Revenue.

PARIS, March 24.—A duel was fought yesterday between M. ROGAT, of the *Pays*, (newspaper,) and M. RICHARDET, of the *Corsaire*. The latter was wounded in the chest. The Committee of Initiative has reported unfavorably to the Assembly on the proposal to raise the state of siege in Paris. The taxes established within the last few months have produced 500,000,000 francs, which exceeds the estimates over 30,000,000. The Government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw materials, until after the recess.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Financial Statement—Two per Cent. off the Income Tax.

LONDON, March 24.—Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is expected that he will propose a reduction of two per cent. on the income tax.

Departure of the Queen for Berlin via Paris—She Will Decline to Meet M. Thiers—International.

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen departed this morning for Berlin via Paris. A dispatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, on which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Queen will politely decline to meet President THIERS, and continue her journey to Berlin as privately as possible. A meeting was held at Cork last night, to denounce the International Society. The proceedings were disorderly, and there was some fighting among the audience.

ITALY.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales in Rome—The French Minister—Recess of the Chamber.

ROME, March 24.—The Prince and Princess of WALES have arrived in this city. M. FOURNIER, the new French Minister, has also arrived. The Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, approved Minister SELLA's financial scheme, and adjourned until April 15.

CHINA.

Loss of a Steamer—Sufferings from the Flood—The Revolt in Cavita.

HONG KONG, Feb. 17.—The steamer *Suwonado* was lost on the rocks near Foochow; all hands saved.

There is terrible suffering in the flooded districts near Tientsin. Many persons were dying daily. Details of the revolt of the native troops in Cavita, Manila, show that the conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island, and had not accident precipitated matters before the time arranged, few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons are filled with suspected persons, including many creoles. Every insurgent taken was bayoneted or shot.

JAPAN.

Debts of Deposed Princes Assumed by the Government—Expulsion of Christians.

KANAGAWA, Feb. 20.—The Japanese Government has assumed the liabilities of the deposed Princes to foreigners for loans, ships, or goods. The prosecution and deportation of native Christians continue. A daily mail has been established between Yeddo and Yokohama. The railroad will be opened soon. The Empire is quiet.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley, and extended its influence eastward to Lake Erie, and thence to Florida, with easterly to southerly winds and rising temperature. An area of cloudy weather and rain has extended from the Western Gulf States to Tennessee and the South Atlantic coast, and thence northward to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, cloudy weather with light rain and snow. Clear weather continues over the New-England and Middle States, very generally. The lowest barometer is central over Iowa and Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the Eastern Gulf, and gradually extend to the Atlantic coast. The area of cloudy weather and rain will extend by Monday morning over North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio, and, as snow, eastward to Lake Huron; and during Monday as rain and snow eastward over the Middle States very generally. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley during the night, and on Monday extend over the upper lakes and the Ohio Valley and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

THE JAPANESE IN THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

Last night the military officers of the Japanese Embassy visited, by invitation, the Signal Office to witness the manner of receiving and preparing the weather reports. There were present Gen. MYER, Col. MALLORY, Lieuts. CRAIG, JACKSON, GREELEY, and others. Mr. SCHAEFFER, the observer, showed them the manner of reading the scientific instruments and the mode of transmitting the results by cipher. The Japanese were much interested in witnessing the transmission of the reports by telegraph. Mr. MAYNARD, the manager, answering their questions through the interpreter regarding the working of the instruments. Gen. MYER afforded every facility, and neglected no means to enable them to understand thoroughly the complete working of the system in its various branches. From 12 to 1½ o'clock the reports were received and translated, the bulletins prepared, and the large weather-map changed to indicate the state of the weather, and the small map set up and printed, each of the Japanese present receiving a copy of the last named. Gen. MYER complimented all the employes upon the satisfactory manner in which they performed their duties, and afterward entertained his distinguished visitors with refreshments.

Another Heavy Snow-Storm and Railroad Blockade in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., March 24.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season commenced here at 10 o'clock last night, and lasted twelve hours. Some fifteen inches of snow fell. The roads are very badly blocked. The storm must have been lighter west, as the night express train on the Maine Central Road arrived but three hours late without a snow-plow. Three engines and a snow-plow were sent out on the European and North American Road at 5 o'clock to clear the road, but no train will probably get through to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Next Spanish Minister—Gen. Howard's Indian Mission—An Honest, Outspoken Democrat—Civil Service—Disabilities—Vance and Other Ex-Rebels—The Tariff.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Public opinion seems to have been much at fault in respect to the feelings of the new Spanish Minister, Admiral POLO, toward this country. There is reason to believe that prior to his appointment as Minister, he manifested an intelligent and most earnest appreciation of our country and its institutions. He was much warmer in his expressions in these respects than the demands of official politeness required. It is believed that he comes to Washington entertaining the same views toward the people and Government of the United States which he entertained while on a distant naval station, and it may be correct to presume that his known views in the respect indicated had some influence with the Cabinet at Madrid in his appointment.

THE APACHES.

Gen. HOWARD will probably arrive in Arizona during the present week, and news will soon be heard which may indicate something of the prospects of his mission. There is every reason to believe that the Apaches are ready for the war-path, as soon as grass shall have grown sufficiently to subsist their ponies. The people in all that region believe this, and oppose the mission of Gen. HOWARD, desiring that Gen. CROOK should be permitted to anticipate their movements and strike the first blow. Much hope is reposed in the efforts of Gen. HOWARD here, though it is well understood that there are difficulties in his way which arduous and conscientious labor only can overcome.

VOORHEES AND THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Yesterday was a more interesting day in the House than Saturday usually is. The Democrats turned out in full force to hear another of Mr. VOORHEES' Kuklux speeches. Like the one some time ago, it assailed the Reconstruction laws, assailed the majority of Congress, assailed the President, assailed the negro, and assailed everything, in fact, except the rebels. Mr. VOORHEES was listened to with such marked approval by the Democrats while he denounced the amendments as "fraudulent" and "an outrage" that confidence in the sincerity of the new departure was completely shaken. Weak-kneed Republicans, who talk about coalescing with the Democrats this Fall, will discover from this speech that they have relied too much upon professions which ignore dead issues. A more adroit defense of a series of crimes no longer denied than VOORHEES' speech was never made in Congress. He went so far in his wholesale denunciation of the Republican Party for everything it did to suppress rebellion and restore the South, as to condemn the execution of the parties concerned in the Lincoln assassination plot. The speech is confessedly put forth at this time to break the force of the Kuklux report and to revive the failing ardor of Southern Democrats by attacking the negro in the old-fashioned way, and promising a speedy return to the old-fashioned régime when the Democrats get power. The speech was honest, sincere, and able from a Democratic stand-point. It is the Democratic doctrine for the campaign, and will be a heavy dose for the Cincinnati coalition.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Secretary FISH is now engaged in preparing an order based upon the new civil service rules the Advisory Board has just completed, which the Cabinet will indorse at its meeting next Tuesday. The order will require these rules to be put into force in each of the seven Departments here without any further delay.

THE SMUGGLED AMNESTIES.

It has transpired that the violation of confidence practised by Mr. CALDWELL, of Tennessee, in secretly putting the name of Mr. VANCE into an amnesty bill which passed without the reading of the names, was much more flagrant than at first understood, for the same bill contained the names of ISHAM G. HARRIS, Ex-Governor and Indian Trust fund robber, Ex-Senator WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, and Ex-Senator A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, all of whom are men whom the House has excluded heretofore, and the latter of whom, as Chief-Justice elect of the Tennessee Supreme Court, is under a *quo warranto* writ to show why the Fourteenth Amendment does not debar him from taking his seat.

THE TARIFF.

The effect of the passage of the Free Tea and Coffee amendment to the Tariff bill in the Senate will be considered in the meeting of the Ways and Means to-morrow. It practically takes the matter of further revision of the Tariff out of their hands, and should the Senate carry out its expressed intention by passing the House bill, which lies on its table, putting tea and coffee on the free list, which is the quickest way to give the force of law to their expression, there will be nothing for the Ways and Means to do but to report the Internal Revenue bill and follow it at once with the adjournment resolution. There is danger to-morrow that ten millions more will be taken from the revenue by the passage of a bill under suspension of the rules to make the tax on tobacco uniform at sixteen cents, which will be proposed by Mr. LEECH, on a promise of support from the high tariff interests. An attempt will be made to put pig-iron on the same basis, but that will fail, as will probably the effort which will follow to place it at $5. Besides these propositions, there are several others of an important character, which will be proposed under suspension of the rules, so that Monday promises to be an unusually exciting day.

TENNESSEE APPORTIONMENT.

The Tennessee apportionment by the rebel Legislature at Nashville is one of the curiosities of political gerrymandering. In order to make districts which shall prevent the Republicans from electing their candidates in East Tennessee, they have given them the shape of parallelograms, running them out into the rebel element of Middle Tennessee. Then, to meet like exigencies, new counties have been carved out of old ones, and the whole thing has assumed the shape of an outrageous political fraud.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

The United States and Spanish Commission, which was organized here in June last, has not yet decided any claims. The delay is owing to the difficulties on the part of Spain in taking and filing proofs as off-sets to those of Americans in support of the facts presented in their memorials. The claims are for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property by Spanish authorities in Cuba since the commencement of the present insurrection.

One of a Gang of Ruffians Shot Dead—Impeachment of a Missouri Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—The trains on the Belleville, and Southern Illinois Railroad have been stoned lately and the lives of the passengers endangered by a gang of scoundrels. Near Pinckneyville, two men were arrested in the act, and while being searched by the City Marshal, one of them drew a knife and stabbed him, inflicting a wound thirteen inches long, whereupon the Marshal shot the desperado dead. The Lower House of the Legislature yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Judge PHILANDER LUCAS, of the Fifth Judiciary District. The charges are willful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct, and abuse of judicial authority.

Destructive Fire in Rockland, Me.

BANGOR, Me., March 24.—A fire broke out in Berry's Block, on the corner of Main and Limerick streets in Rockland at 12 o'clock Saturday night, destroying that and the adjoining brick block, including Lime Rock Bank, Express office, Western Union Telegraph office, and several other offices and stores. The fire originated in the store of P. R. MOORE & Co., probably from the ignition of a quantity of new goods from the stove, near which they were piled. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph office, no further particulars have been received, but communication will probably be re-established by 3 P. M. to-morrow, instruments and supplies having been forwarded from Portland for that purpose.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Chattanooga expects to become the Pittsburg of the South.

The Austrian Reichsrath has adjourned until the 7th of May.

The Iowa Republican State Convention meets in Des Moines on Wednesday.

The Ohio Republicans will hold their State Convention in Columbus on Wednesday.

The Louisiana Reform State Convention, called for April 23, has been postponed to June 4.

The interior of J. B. PECK's house, Springfield, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $5,000.

The propeller *Daniel S. Miller* reached Poughkeepsie from New-York yesterday, the first boat since the cold snap.

Hon. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW refuses to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of East Tennessee will elect their delegates to the State Convention on Monday next.

The measles have been raging with unprecedented fatality in some parts of Michigan, during the past three months.

Arrests for Kukluxism continued during the past week in Union and Chester Counties, South Carolina.

Senator CAMERON will soon address the Senate on the bill providing for liquidation of the French spoliation claims.

The Health Officer, Washington, D. C., reports a material abatement in the number of small-pox patients during the past week.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, a prominent citizen of Norwich, Conn., died on Saturday evening, aged eighty.

A Vermont woman, who obtained a divorce at the recent term of the Court, took her second husband two days afterward.

Detroit will unvail its soldiers' monument on the 9th of April, the anniversary of LEE's surrender. Gen. BURNSIDE is to be present.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* urges that Judge HAYDON be sent to Washington to oppose the admission of Utah as a State.

Mayor MEDILL, of Chicago, is partially deaf, and consequently refuses to listen to suggestions that he should be a candidate for Congress.

The Japanese visited several of the Catholic Churches in Philadelphia yesterday, and witnessed the religious observances of Palm Sunday.

ROBERT BROWN, aged eleven, stabbed THOMAS WHARTON, aged seventeen, inflicting a serious wound, during a quarrel on Saturday, in Philadelphia.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, Democratic, has been sold to WM. H. WELSH, late proprietor of the Philadelphia *Age*, and HENRY TAYLOR and WM. H. CARPENTER, of Baltimore.

The Down-East dory fishermen have recently been unusually successful. On Tuesday last three dories landed $313 worth of codfish at Gloucester, Mass.

In the Ohio Senate, on Saturday, two resolutions were offered asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction of the tariff on wool.

HENRY T. LOKER, an invalid tenant of the Sailors' Home in Quincy, Mass., died recently from an overdose of morphine. He was an Englishman and said to be of good family and well educated.

Lincoln Hall, Washington, was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Rev. Messrs. CHICKERING and HALL, Senators BUCKINGHAM and FERRY, and Vice-President COLFAX, on temperance.

The Massachusetts Labor Reform State Committee repudiates the protest of the Eight-hour League against the Columbus platform, and agree to sustain the doings of that Convention.

A bill, now before the Massachusetts Legislature, takes from the Governor and Council the right to dispose of the State's interest in the Hoosac Tunnel. It is understood that it is drawn in accordance with the wishes of Gov. WASHBURN.

The obituary of a Cincinnati printer mentions that he had an immense proficiency in the deciphering of the most illegible manuscript, and that he was the first of the printers to read and set up correctly the manuscript of Mr. BLOSS in the *Enquirer* office twenty years ago.

HOBSON & STIMPSON's saw-mill, with its contents, and the Shannon Mill, in Biddeford, Me., burned yesterday. Loss about $6,000. The occupants of a dwelling opposite in moving a stove upset it and set fire to the house, which was damaged to the amount of $12,000.

A verdict was rendered yesterday by the Coroner's jury in the case of ROGER DAVIS, discovered fatally wounded in the yard of a tenement-house in South Boston, that death was caused by blows on the head inflicted by persons unknown.

Alluding to Senator WOOD, the Rochester *Express* says: "If ever the Senate should purge itself of suspicion, now is the time. If nothing can be done now, all laws against bribery and all squeamishness about corruption might as well be abandoned.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* tells this at the expense of a rival city: A Knoxville merchant says that a set of sharpers are going through the country buying poor sheep for $1 a head, selling the pelts for $2 50 and drying the hams and selling them in Chattanooga for choice venison.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Kansas Republican State Convention was this: "That we hereby denounce any man in public life who will dare to employ corrupt means in politics, and we will set our faces steadfastly against all such, and will endeavor to make the future of Kansas pure and good.

A new Republican newspaper is to be started in Montgomery, Ala., early in April. It will be called the *Republican Sentinel*, and its conductors promise to advocate zealously the election of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and to look to the true interests of Republicanism alone.

An anonymous address to the Republicans of Georgia has been issued, complaining of the action of a portion of the State Committee in appointing delegates to the National Convention, and urging great care in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, to be held by call of the same Committee in Macon, on the 8th of May.

Sad Consequences of the Careless Use of Fire-Arms.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24.—PHILO CLARK shot and instantly killed his sister, Mrs. ELLEN TURNER, at Otis, Mass., on Friday evening, while pointing a gun at her in sport. Her little girl had her arms around her mother's neck at the time, and was so seriously injured that one arm will have to be amputated. CLARK is overwhelmed with grief at the shocking result of his carelessness.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion—No Trace of the Supposed Victim.

On the 4th of the present month, JOHN GRAY, of No. 279 Avenue A, mysteriously disappeared. His brother made every effort to find him, and at last gave information to Capt. LEARY, of the Twenty-first Precinct. The Captain ascertained that on the evening of the 4th, at about 7 o'clock, GRAY was seen in the saloon of HENRY LEINERMANN, at the southwest corner of Thirtieth-street and First-avenue, drinking in company with PATRICK GREEN, of No. 347 East Thirty-fifth-street, and MICHAEL MONAHAN, of No. 549 First-avenue. GRAY and MONAHAN were both drunk, but GREEN was perfectly sober. Shortly before eight o'clock they left the company, and about an hour later, GREEN returned to the saloon alone. It was noticed by both FREDERICK WOURCKE, the bar-tender, and WILLIAM COOKE, a friend, that GREEN's clothes were very much soiled and covered with blood, and the question was asked how they came to be in that condition. GREEN replied that GRAY had fallen down and hurt himself at the corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue. The bar-keeper asked what GREEN had done with the injured man, and was answered that as he would not tell him where he lived, GREEN had let him lay where he had fallen. Yesterday, Capt. LEARY met MONAHAN and GREEN in company, and arrested them on suspicion of having murdered GRAY. The men turned an ashy pale on being arrested, but strenuously denied all knowledge of GRAY, or of their being present in the saloon with him on that night. As the body of the supposed murdered man has not yet been found, the two men were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police station to await further developments in the case.

Steamer Arrived.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool March 8, and Queenstown 9th, via Halifax 23d, with merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port early this morning.

THE CASE OF MILLER.

Comprehensive Summary of the Evidence Elicited.

What Has Been Proven Against Him, and How.

Analysis of the Testimony From the Official Record.

The Statements of the Witnesses Carefully Compared.

Interesting Facts and Figures for Consideration.

The following is a condensation of the evidence taken thus far before the legislative Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the insurance department under the superintendency of GEORGE W. MILLER, and is compiled from the official printed document containing the testimony as reported by the official stenographers in attendance upon the Committee during the investigation.

Deputy Superintendent GEORGE B. CHURCH testified at Albany, on Jan. 23, that a fee of one-fifth of one per cent. had been charged by the Superintendent for the transfer of securities by insurance companies, said fee, unlike all other fees, being appropriated by Superintendent MILLER to his own use; whereas the other fees go toward the maintenance of the Insurance Department. MATHEW ROBERTSON, the bookkeeper, proved that $4,606 40 had been recorded as collected for this purpose, and the Superintendent claimed the money in consequence of the act not specifying that it should be paid into the State Treasury. This fee was not charged until MILLER came into office. The Superintendent's salary is $7,000 per year. The same witness also proved that no account was kept at the Insurance Department of amounts charged for examinations of insurance companies, and that, as the Insurance law did not regulate what the Commissioners' fees should be, they might charge what they pleased.

This Superintendent kept no record at the Insurance Department of his movements, and consequently nothing was there known officially of them.

The same witness testified that MILLER engaged R. A. SOUTHWICK to be one of the Commissioners to examine companies, and J. D. PARSONS, on March 5, testified in New-York that SOUTHWICK's brother, HY. C. SOUTHWICK, inquired of him where the best perquisites of the Insurance Department could be found, and was informed "in the examination of companies." The son of this witness testified at Albany on March 22 that MILLER had himself made a similar inquiry. Several witnesses testified that SOUTHWICK charged exorbitant sums for such examinations, varying from $150 for an hour's work to $1,000. MATHEW ROBERTSON testified that the Superintendent could order examinations as often as he saw fit, and charge for them. STEPHEN ENGLISH testified on Feb. 6 that when a general complaint arose as to the charges, he told MILLER, and he said he would "see SOUTHWICK and stop it."

JOHN D. PARSONS, of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., Albany, testified on Jan. 25 that HENRY C. SOUTHWICK, brother of R. A. SOUTHWICK, was paid 25 per cent. on printing done for the Insurance Department, the arrangement being made after MILLER came into office. The total sum paid for this commission being $4,542 25. SOUTHWICK was offered 10 per cent. and hesitated about taking it, taking a week to consider, and then refused it, and demanded 25 per cent., intimating that the printing would go to VAN BENTHUYSEN, the Democratic printer. The same witness testified in New-York on March 5 that he believed, from what SOUTHWICK said, 5 per cent. was his, SOUTHWICK's, share, and 20 per cent. would go to MILLER. SOUTHWICK had been seen by Deputy Superintendent CHURCH at the Insurance Department with MILLER, the apparent cause of SOUTHWICK's visit being to raise a subscription for some poor family. JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr., also testified on March 22, that soon after MILLER came into office, he asked witness about the perquisites attached to the office, and where they were. He also alluded to the printing perquisites. SOUTHWICK's proposition came soon after.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier of the National State Bank, of Albany, and AMOS F. PALMER, Cashier of the Albany City National Bank, on Jan. 30, testified that MILLER kept the funds of the Insurance Department in their banks in his own name, and drew his own checks on the same at his pleasure. MATHEW ROBERTSON testified on Jan. 25 that the State received no interest from these deposits, although they amounted from $60,000 to $80,000 per annum.

HENRY A. JONES, Ex-President of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 6, testified that an examination was made by SOUTHWICK, CARR and ELDRIDGE of their Company in February or March, 1871, and that $1,000 was paid for it. When DAVID ROWLAND made an estimate of the expenses at Albany for getting an extension of the charter, $500 was put down on the memorandum for MILLER. The original paper could not be found, and, although it was admitted that the total amount of the sum on the memorandum was paid ROWLAND, no one appeared willing to admit that he had paid MILLER the money.

EDWARD A. JONES, President of the National Life Insurance Company, got DAVID ROWLAND to influence MILLER to examine that Company. ELDRIDGE, one of the insurance clerks, examined the Company, and ROWLAND got $2,500, without rendering an account. A favorable report was given. MILLER sometimes injured companies by holding them to a liability which did not exist, while he threw out assets which did exist. MILLER had the power to injure a company, right or wrong, and the witness thought he had injured the life companies millions of dollars by throwing the business through his policy, into other States.

The examination of the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Society, which took place in the Summer of 1871, had a mystery about it. On Feb. 6, F. A. FREEMAN, the Ex-Secretary, testified that $1,000 was paid for the examination made by R. A. SOUTHWICK and E. W. BRYANT, occupying about a week. The work was done through Senator PIERCE, and the money was paid to SEWELL and PIERCE. FREEMAN would not state what the arrangement was, and on Feb. 8, neither SEWELL nor PIERCE would explain it. On Feb. 17, BRYANT, who was employed by the Insurance Department at the time of the above examination, and receiving a salary, testified that SOUTHWICK paid him $100, and no more. What became of the other $900 was not ascertained. PIERCE admitted, on Feb. 8, that he knew MILLER "very well." ANDREW W. MORGAN, the President of the Company, on Feb. 17, testified that he thought the $1,000 was paid direct to SOUTHWICK, and although he knew that the price was high he also thought it good policy to pay it, as other companies were paying large amounts. A check was drawn, and one of the clerks, THOMAS SEYMOUR, drew the cash.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 6, admitted paying MILLER in person $2,500 for examining that Company, himself, during the Winter of 1870.

EZRA WHITE, one of the Board of Managers in the United States for the North British Mercantile Insurance Company of London, on Feb. 6, testified that MILLER had charged him one fifth of one per cent. for transferring $200,000 worth of coupons into registered bonds, but on Mr. WHITE refusing to pay the charge the bill was withdrawn.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, testified on Feb. 6, that in April, 1871, SOUTHWICK examined the Excelsior Fire, and about Nov. 1, 1871, the Hoffman Fire. He was paid $150 for each examina ion, which only occupied a few hours' time, and were both made without the request of the Company.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, the Secretary, on Feb. 10, testified that the first examination cost $300.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, testified on Feb. 6, that MILLER, with BRIGGS, CARR, BRYANT, TALCOTT and others, examined that Company in April and May, 1871. MILLER called for an increase of capital, $50,000, which was added to the $200,000. On June 3, 1871, MILLER gave a receipt for $1,000, the receipt setting forth that it was for expenses. No bill of expenses or items was rendered. The Company gave CARR $100 extra for special services, and $250 to DAVID ROWLAND for alleged influence with MILLER. This witness testified that he considered the document signed by the insurance men "a whitewashing document."

JAMES L. DAWS, formerly Vice-President of the Standard Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 8, testified his Company was examined, without request, during January or February, 1871, by SOUTHWICK, CARR and ELDRIDGE, occupying twenty-four hours, and $309 was paid to SOUTHWICK, he representing himself as the Attorney of the Insurance Department. The report was not received for two months after, and was then signed by MILLER, the delay ruining the Company.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING, on Feb. 8, testified that he paid MILLER in person $100 for two hours' work in examining the Ætna Insurance Company, after the Chicago fire.

WILLIAM E. MALTBIE, Secretary of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 16, testified that SOUTHWICK made an examination in October, 1870, occupying one hour, and charged $150, but rendered no bill. In December, 1871, MILLER personally made an examination in consequence of the Chicago fire, occupying a short time, and was paid a check for $150. The check was produced, indorsed by MILLER.

GEORGE N. SAVAGE, President of the International Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 8, testified that the Company was examined by MILLER in person in November, 1871, in consequence of the Chicago fire, employing only one afternoon, and $250 was paid. MILLER left a certificate.

JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, President of the World Life Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 8, that SOUTHWICK and ELDRIDGE examined the Company in March, 1871, without being solicited, and paid SOUTHWICK $350 for the same in two checks, one for $150 and one for $200. Mr. FROTHINGHAM thought the law wrong which would compel examinations, by giving unlimited power to the Superintendent to make them when and as often as he might choose, and he therefore declined to sign the Miller indorsement document.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 8, that his Company was examined in November, 1871, by MILLER in person, occupying less than one day, for which he received $250 by check.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 9, testified that the Company was examined by MILLER & SOUTHWICK, and $250 was paid. In November, 1871, after the Chicago fire, the Company was again examined, and in December when the assessments to repair the capital, MILLER and ELDRIDGE were this time engaged in the work, but although the certificate was received on Dec. 27, no money had been paid, although a charge was expected.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, formerly Vice-President and Secretary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 9, that the Company was examined in April, 1871, by SOUTHWICK and ELDRIDGE, occupying about three days. There was no bill, but $500 was paid with a check; but as SOUTHWICK objected to his name appearing on the check, it was drawn in blank. The examination was not solicited, and he saw no report; MILLER called, and suggested the impairment of capital should be made up. He did not appeal to MILLER about the charge, as he believed they—MILLER and his agents—were all one.

J. J. BERNE, of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, testified, on Feb. 9, that the Company was examed by E. E. SICKLES in November, 1871, at the instance of the Albany Department, the work occupying part of two days and costing $300.

ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, President of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 10, that the Company, was examined in December, 1870, by SOUTHWICK, who was engaged a week, and accepted $250, after wanting $300.

ALEXANDER STODDARD, general agent for the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies in this State, on Feb. 10, testified that his agency was examined by SOUTHWICK after the Chicago fire, occupying from ten days to two weeks. SOUTHWICK brought a certificate, and was paid $1,000 with a check to his order at the Loaners' Bank.

JAMES S. HOLLINSHEAD, agent for two Philadelphia Companies, testified, on Feb. 10, that Vice-President PLATT, of the North American of Philadelphia, had informed him that one of MILLER's deputies had been examining the Philadelphia Companies in 1871, and had wanted to charge $200, but had compromised for $150, whereas BARNES had only charged $50.

RICHARD C. COOMBES, Vice-President of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 10, testified that the Company was examined by SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS in August, 1870, and $300 paid. A dividend had been declared at the half year, and by the examiners throwing out assets the Company was made to appear as having declared a dividend while the capital was impaired. BRIGGS was employed as counsel at $1,000, and the trouble was fixed up.

HUBERT GEROUX, President of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 6, testified that in August, 1870, SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS examined the Company, and $300 was paid. Assets were thrown out, and the capital was made to appear as impaired when the dividend was declared. BRIGGS was employed as counsel at a retainer of $1,000, and the Attorney-General instituted no proceedings.

J. B. ECCLESINE, editor of the New-York *Underwriter*, on Feb. 10, testified that MILLER allowed SOUTHWICK, CARR and BRIGGS to make unrequested examinations how and when they pleased, and to charge what they liked. He had been informed by E. C. FISHER, President of the Anchor Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, that it would be necessary to see GOODSELL in order to obtain a certificate, even after examination, and a payment of $2,000 would be necessary. FISHER did not tell him what was paid, except the $500 to the examiners. On this question FISHER himself, on March 22, testified at Albany that he had not only paid SOUTHWICK the $560 for examining the Company, but he had paid JAMES H. GOODSELL $1,500 to get the certificate, as the business of the Company had been greatly delayed and injured by the retention of the certificate; GOODSELL had also asked him to subscribe to the Miller Life Bill fund, but as he (FISHER) was representing a foreign company, he had declined; GOODSELL, when on the stand in New-York on March 13, denied all knowledge of any such transaction with Mr. FISHER. E. B. COLT, Vice-President, on March 1 testified that during March, 1871, the Company was examined to test its solvency, and $500 was paid, the report of its solvency being forwarded by Mr. MILLER in an official letter.

JAMES H. GOODSELL, on March 13, admitted paying money for insurance business to other parties, but on the ground of personal privilege declined saying to whom he had paid it.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, on Feb. 16, testified that on July 25, 1870, the Company was examined by SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS, without being requested, and the time employed was but half an hour. A bill for $300 was put in, but being objected to as excessive, was compromised for $200. No report was received. The examination and charge led to a correspondence between the Company's counsel and the Superintendent, resulting in a visit to the office by MILLER, in company with SOUTHWICK. This evidence was confirmed by CHAS. E. APPLEBY, the President of the Company.

W. M. C. BAKER, Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 16, testified that the Company was examined by Mr. SICKLES, as Commissioner from the New-York Insurance Department. Only one day was occupied, and $300 was paid for the examination, which had been requested. The report was favorable. SICKLES claimed to be a partner of MILLER, the Superintendent of Insurance, and exhibited a business card with both names upon it.

D. REYNOLDS BUDD, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 16, that in February, 1870, MILLER and ELDRIDGE examined the Company at their request, and a report was received on Feb. 25, when the payment of $200 was made to ELDRIDGE. MILLER was present when the money was paid.

WM. M. RANDALL, Secretary of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 16, testified that BARNES examined the Company in 1868 and only charged $25; but in November, 1871, after the Chicago fire, MILLER and SOUTHWICK examined the Company, and although the same time—about an hour and a half, only—was occupied, it cost the Company $150. Both examinations were made at the Company's request. There was no bill in the latter case, the indorsed check to SOUTHWICK being considered sufficient bill and receipt.

J. W. WIGGINS, cashier of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 17, that the Company was examined in November, 1870, by SOUTHWICK, who exhibited an authority for so doing, although no examination had been requested; $200 was paid by check, which was produced, but no bill nor report was sent to the Company.

A. K. HOBBY, actuary of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, testified, on Feb. 17, that he had paid MILLER $201 in January, 1871, by check for the transfer of securities, and $40 for a personal examination of the Company in November, 1870. The fee for transfer was hard upon young companies.

EDWARD BROWN, formerly Secretary of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, testified, on Feb. 17, that in October, 1870, SOUTHWICK, unexpected and not requested, while on the way from Cleveland, examined their Company, and was paid $200.

CHARLES C. LATHROP, Vice-President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 17, testified that the Company was examined in December, 1870, by SOUTHWICK, ELDRIDGE and HOLMES, under the direction of MILLER; that about six days were employed, and $400 was paid to SOUTHWICK by check, as the examination had been requested.

NATHAN D. MORGAN, President of the North American Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 19, testified that in September, 1870, the Company paid MILLER $812 30 for transfer of securities; on April 25, 1871, a bill was sent for $660 for transfers, but not being understood, was sent back, and a correspondence ensued which resulted in the deduction of $210, MILLER having charged for the transfer of general securities to special, without change of ownership; in May another charge was made for transfers, the amount charged being $200; and in December a bill was rendered for $1,007, making in all $2,469 30; Mr. MORGAN thought the law fixing this fee was unconstitutional, and so expressed himself.

The same witness testified that BRIGGS and SOUTHWICK were assigned by the Superintendent to examine titles of securities, and charged one-half per cent. more than the firm of WHITEHEAD, WARD & JONES, who had examined under the former administration, and were still engaged by the Department.

T. B. R. ELDRIDGE, one of the clerks selected to make examinations, on Feb. 19 testified that he had paid MILLER money on one or two occasions.

JOHN VAN GLAHN, formerly the Cashier of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 19, testified that he paid MILLER $250 for an examination conducted by ELDRIDGE and HOLMES, both clerks of the Department, in December, 1870. A receipt for the money was given by MILLER. A receiver was sprung upon them on Saturday, the 19th, without notice, and was made permanent on the 29th. FRANCIS M. BIXBY was the receiver, and GRATZ NATHAN the attorney. No call was made upon them to supply the deficiency, and no steps taken to protect the stockholders, who would have made up the deficiency if they had been allowed time. The Great Western had met all obligations on call. Mr. MEADE, from the Insurance Department, was often in the office with NATHAN, and had also introduced the receiver to Mr. PAGE, the President. KENDALL, who was the Secretary of this Company, afterward became Vice-President of the Amicable Mutual Life, which, according to the testimony of J. F. R. HADDEN, taken on March 2, was then reinsuring its risks.

JAMES F. R. HADDEN, Secretary of the Amicable Fire Insurance Company, testified, on March 2, that SOUTHWICK and ELDRIDGE examined the Company in March, 1871, and $200 were paid for it. He had also paid MILLER $400 for transfer fees, beside $6 for noting the same. Obtained a receipt for the first $200, but not for the second sum of $200.

H. D. JENKS, President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., on March 1, testified that ELDRIDGE examined the Company in November, 1871, by request for admission into the State, and $250 was paid therefor. The certificate was issued.

W. A. ANDERSON, President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, on March 1, testified that the Company was examined by request after the Chicago fire, and $250 was paid to SOUTHWICK for making the report. A receiver had been temporarily appointed, but upon receiving the report the receiver was vacated.

THEODORE M. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, testified, on March 2, that JUSTUS LAWRENCE, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, called upon him in the Spring of 1871, to subscribe $1,500 toward the passage of the Miller Life bill. He presented a list showing the names of several companies upon it, for sums varying from $3,500 to $2,500, and said it only wanted his subscription of $1,500 to make up the $20,000. A check was given, which was produced as evidence, payable to JUSTUS LAWRENCE or order.

PLINY FREEMAN, President of the Globe Insurance Company, declined to sign the Miller indorsement document, he testifying on March 4, the document was not true so far as his company was concerned.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, produced, on March 4, a copy of the check entry for $3,500 forwarded to MILLER on March 14, 1871. This check was sent to forward the progress of the Miller Life bill, at least such was the belief of RICHARD A. MCCURDY, the Vice-President of the Company, and had been drawn by order of the President, Mr. WINSTON, to whom JAMES H. GOODSELL had made application on the previous day. The Mutual was one of the companies on the list identified by Mr. WETMORE with $3,500 affixed to the name. JAMES H. GOODSELL, on March 13, acknowledged applying to WINSTON, and knew that the check had been sent to MILLER at Albany.

CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary of the United States Life Insurance Company, on March 4, testified that a check for $2,500 was drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of that Company about the time of the raising of the $20,000 for the Miller Life bill, and in the list identified by Mr. WETMORE, the United States was down for $2,500.

ELWOOD WALTER, President of the Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company, on March 12, testified that the Company was examined in May, 1871, by ELDRIDGE and CARTER; that $300 was paid to ELDRIDGE, but CARTER demanded $1,000, which was at first objected to, but finally paid, after an interview had been had with MILLER.

STEPHEN ENGLISH, editor and proprietor of the *Insurance Times*, testified on Feb. 6 that during March, April and May, 1870, he drew MILLER's attention, personally, to the condition of the Home Fire Insurance Company, of New-Haven, showing that it was bankrupt and rotten, and defrauding the public, informing him that TALCOTT, the Vice-President, had admitted as much; MILLER made an examination, and the capital was reduced one-half—from $1,000,000 to $500,000; MILLER went to New-Haven, and there met Senator PIERCE, and on June 10 MILLER gave a certificate of the Company's soundness under the reduction; MILLER charged $250 for expenses of that and the September examination. The Company subsequently failed, and S. E. MARVIN, the receiver, testified, on March 5, that he found an entry on the books that on June 14 SEWALL and PIERCE received $5,000 as a retainer. Senator PIERCE acknowledged under oath, on Feb. 8, that he was with MILLER at New-Haven, but declined giving any particulars what the $5,000 was paid for. CHARLES WILSON, the Vice-President, testified on March 4, that a check was drawn about that time, and was cashed by E. S. SCANTON & Co., the bankers. Several witnesses testified that the Company had not been sound since the Portland fire in 1867, but upon the certificate given by MILLER the wealthy stockholders had sold their stock to poor people, widows, &c., who had been ruined by the failure, as only ten or fifteen per cent. will be realized.

STEPHEN ENGLISH, on Feb. 8, testified that a complaint was made to him by CHAS. W. STANDART of MILLER's action in April, 1871, in the case of the claims of A. & E. MILLER. In this case HARRY D. STANDART, partner and nephew of C. W. STANDART, on Feb. 10, testified that A. & E. MILLER, of No. 310 Broadway, made very large claims against the agency at No. 339 Broadway, of which the STANDARTS were proprietors. GEO. W. MILLER called at the agency, said he was the Insurance Superintendent, spoke emphatically, and said he wanted to know why the claim was not paid. The witness told him that A. & E. MILLER claimed for more property destroyed than could have been put on the premises. About a week after, LYMAN W. BRIGGS called, said he was the attorney of the Insurance Department, and demanded a settlement. The claim was settled by adjustment for $937 50, when they had insisted upon over $2,000. On Feb. 16, CHAS. W. STANDART testified that A. & E. MILLER, two women, insured through his agency for $7,500, their total insurance being $30,000. They claimed a total loss. Their attorney had called, next the Insurance Superintendent, followed by BRIGGS. The matter was referred for adjustment. A Mr. MILLER, father and husband of the two women, called, and threatened STANDART if he did not pay he would have the agency examined every week by the Superintendent, who was a relative. He claimed the loss at $20,000, voluntarily offered subsequently to take $7,000, and settled with all the companies for $6,500. The fire was a suspicious one. BRIGGS, when he called on this witness, claimed to be the counsel for the Insurance Department, and was referred to the adjuster.

STEPHEN ENGLISH also testified that he believed MILLER had received large sums of money from insurance companies through third parties. The Secretary of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, DARIUS M. DOUGHTY, had told him that MILLER had received $1,000 before the Company was placed in the hands of a receiver, and that his action in the matter was not according to agreement. On this question, DARIUS M. DOUGHTY, on Feb. 10, testified that the Company was examined in November, 1870, and February and March, 1871. The first was done by SOUTHWICK; occupied two or three days of four hours each. The examination was not requested, and $300 in currency was paid. SOUTHWICK and ELDRIDGE conducted the second, with MILLER sometimes present. This was not requested. Three or four days were employed, and $350 in currency paid to SOUTHWICK. An additional $1,000 was paid, between the first and second examinations, by a check drawn by direction of the President, GEORGE T. HAWES, and was not made to any person's order. The entry was at first made in the book to GEORGE W. MILLER's name, but was afterward erased by order of the President, as it would not look well if his name appeared on the books. HAWES said the check was paid to MILLER. The report was unfavorable and the Company put into the hands of a receiver. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., was made the receiver, and JAMES F. R. HADDEN, the Secretary of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which WILLIAM M. TWEED, Sr., holds $20,000 worth of stock, testified on March 2, that the Commonwealth mortgages were sold to the Amicable at 95. SEWELL and PIERCE examined the mortgages, and charged $1,392 50 for doing so, in addition to $250 charged for appraisal. The Amicable subsequently found it necessary to reinsure their risks. GEORGE T. HAWS subsequently testified that he paid SOUTHWICK for the examination of March, 1871. The entry when erased was charged to JOHN FOWLER, the attorney for the Company, debiting him with the whole $1,650; but on March 2 FOWLER testified that he could not tell whether he had received the money or not, as he was in the habit of drawing money whenever he wanted it, with or without a bill. DARIUS R. MANGAM, one of the directors of the Commonwealth, on March 2, testified that he had heard the Secretary speak about the $1,000 check given to MILLER. HENRY E. SHAFT, clerk to the receiver of the Commonwealth, testified that he found a stub of a check on Nov. 11 for $1,000, No. 627, on the Continental National Bank, but the name of the payee had been erased. He also found an entry in the cash-book, dated Nov. 22, for the sum of $1,650, but debited to JOHN FOWLER, the attorney, the entry being written over an erasure.

DAVID MANNERS, formerly President of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, on March 1, testified that after the Chicago fire ELDRIDGE examined the Company, and received $150 for so doing. No report was given to the Company, but MILLER suddenly sprung a receiver upon them, after promising to allow the Company time, and even saying they were going on in the right way. Judge BARNARD appointed BERNARD CASSERLY the receiver, but only required bonds for $10,000, although he would have the handling of over $165,000 worth of Government securities. The assets of the Company were over $325,000, and the Company was making efforts to pay off fifty per cent. of the Chicago losses, an arrangement having been made with the Chicago creditors for that purpose. The stockholders were willing to make up the impairment if the Company had been allowed to go on. The witness had been advised to send MILLER $2,000, and he could then be appointed himself as the receiver of the Company. Under the receivership of CASSERLY, although the assets were more than half the liabilities, the Company have only been able to pay twenty-five per cent.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company failed, and, although the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee offered to reinsure their risks at four and a half per cent., as was testified to on Feb. 19 by H. M. MUNSELL, that Company's agent, FRANCIS M. BIXBY, the receiver, reinsured the risks with the Continental Life Insurance Company for $30,000 more. The Insurance Department had nearly $250,000 of the British Commercial funds at Albany, and, although the North-western proposed to leave them on deposit in the Insurance Department, they were drawn out, and a little over $150,000 paid to the Continental, while the balance went for receiver's and counsel fees and expenses. All appeals to Mr. MILLER, either personally or by letter, were disregarded, and he made no effort to protect the policy-holders, one of whom, THOMAS H. BORDEN, testified on March 4 that he was compelled to surrender a policy on which he had paid $2,170 for $310. The President of the Continental Life was JUSTUS LAWRENCE, who, according to Mr. WETMORE's evidence on March 2, took a very active interest in getting up the fund of $20,000 for the Miller Life bill.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, on Feb. 6, testified the Company was examined by MILLER and a number of assistants, among whom were SOUTHWICK, ELDRIDGE, and SHERMAN, and that he paid MILLER $2,500, but no bill of items was made out. He also paid ELDRIDGE $250 in addition for special services in examining books. The examination was not requested, nor did the witness know of any good cause for it. The Company employed its own counsel. A favorable report was made out. The examination occupied several months. CHARLES STANTON, the Vice-President, on Feb. 19, testified that the Finance Committee of the Company generally got through in three days with work that required MILLER and his corps months. HENRY W. JOHNSON, the counsel of the Company, testified that in addition to the above fees, he had paid Deputy Attorney-General HAMMOND $5,000 as associate counsel, (HAMMOND was closely allied with MILLER in insurance work,) and the first witness, SNIFFEN, on March 5, testified that a check for $3,000 was given to JOHNSON about the time of the getting up of the subscription list of the Miller Life bill—the list produced by Mr. WETMORE on March 2 showing that the Knickerbocker Company had subscribed $3,000. Judge BARNARD's name appears as one of the directors of the Company, and GOODSELL BROS., who had been proved as being interested in the Life bill subscription list, had borrowed $7,000 from the Company. J. B. ECCLESINE, editor of the *Underwriter*, on Feb. 10, testified that the report of the Knickerbocker Life, when issued, was prejudiced in favor of the Company as against the policy-holders.

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, testified on Feb. 16 that the Company was examined by ELDRIDGE in May, 1871, and that the Company paid $500 for the examination, which had been requested, and lasted about six days. The check was made to the order of GEORGE W. MILLER. On March 1 he testified that the certificate was delayed, and he, with Mr. PENFIELD, the President, called on ELDRIDGE and proceeded with him to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where, after waiting some time, during which ELDRIDGE was holding a private interview with MILLER, they received from ELDRIDGE a certificate, signed by MILLER. CRAWFORD was with PENFIELD when the agreement was made to pay him $500. W. H. BOWNE, the Treasurer, on Feb. 19, testified that he drew the check for $500, payable to the order of GEORGE W. MILLER, on the Fulton Bank, of New-York; that it came again into his hands, after payment, indorsed GEORGE W. MILLER, GEORGE J. PENFIELD, J. L. BRUNELL & BRO., &c., and the amount was charged on the books as for examination. T. B. R. ELDRIDGE, on the same day, swore he only got $300 from PENFIELD, and that was paid in currency, although the true expenses of the examination did not exceed $100. He had been directed by MILLER to make the examination, and MILLER gave the certificate. In contradiction of ELDRIDGE's testimony, GEORGE J. PENFIELD, the President, on March 1 testified that he first paid the check to ELDRIDGE by leaving it in the City office, No. 1 Cortlandt-street. But ELDRIDGE subsequently returned the check, saying he wanted the money, and desired Mr. PENFIELD to get the check cashed. Five hundred dollars had been allowed ELDRIDGE, as he claimed his work was worth $100 per day. ELDRIDGE did not endorse the check with his own name, as he said "he did not want to be identified or connected with the check in any way." PENFIELD then went out and got the money from JOHN L. BRUNELL, and thought he was doing a favor. The currency was either given to or left for ELDRIDGE according to his directions. PENFIELD said he did not care about $500, as long as he got the certificate, as the officers had been accused of stealing and swindling. HENRY GRIFFEN, the Assistant Secretary at the Cortlandt-street office, on March 4, testified that he recollected ELDRIDGE calling several times at that office, and at last meeting PENFIELD, with whom he conversed for some time, they afterwards going out together; and JOHN L. BRUNELL, on March 13, testified that he changed the check for Mr. PENFIELD. The cashier of the Fulton Bank, R. W. BUCHAN, testified that the check went through the bank in the ordinary way. MILLER said the endorsement of his name on the check was a forgery, but who by, there was no evidence to show.

The closing up of the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company in January, 1871, was very suspicious. The Company had, according to the evidence of R. J. TODD, one of the directors, on Feb. 17, been organized a year. From the testimony of Mr. TODD, DANIEL SICKLES, the Vice-President, and WALTER S. PECK, the Secretary, all taken on the same day, it appears that the Peabody Insurance Company had amalgamated with the Farmers and Mechanics', and that on Dec. 29, 1870, a new election took place. The Finance Committee was then empowered to examine the books, but finding them somewhat confused, it was agreed on Saturday, Dec. 31, that an expert should be employed. New-Year's day falling on Sunday was kept on Monday, so nothing could be done on those two days, but before anything could be done on Tuesday, MILLER, with a corps of assistants, entered the office, took charge of the books, and kept them until the 9th, when he told the Secretary that he could have the books, which had been put in the safe and locked up, MILLER taking the key away in his pocket. MILLER had told the officers on Sunday, the 8th, that the Company was in a deplorable condition, but he would allow them time to repair their capital. On Monday, Jan. 9, at noon, he called at the office, and said he was going down-town, leaving the officers to infer that no proceedings would be taken, but between 2 and 3 o'clock he returned with Deputy Attorney-General HAMMOND and JAMES H. COLEMAN, the temporary receiver. A notice was left to show cause why the receiver should not be made permanent, the answer to be returned before Judge BARNARD on the 13th. MILLER then went to Albany, taking the key of the safe with him, and it required a day and a half's time to cut into the safe in order to get at the books. The Secretary did not get the books until late on the 11th, and there was then no time to make a statement to put in as answer. Judge BARNARD, on the 13th, would listen to no explanation, and the receiver was made permanent. The risks, which could have been reinsured in one company for $40,000, and in another for $51,500, were reinsured in the Empire Life by E. R. MEADE, one of MILLER's agents, the sum of $97,000 being taken out of the $100,000 deposit at Albany, and paid to the Empire Life for the reinsurance. When SICKLES, the Vice-President, remonstrated rather forcibly about MILLER's course of action, he was threatened with the Tombs; and when he said he would rather be "in the hands of GIBBS, the pirate, than Judge BARNARD," he received word from Judge BARNARD to "keep his mouth shut." The Company was ruined, while it was believed by the officers that they could have easily retrieved themselves, or at least saved something from the wreck in the event of closing up entirely.

LYMAN W. BRIGGS, a lawyer, was appointed a Commissioner by MILLER to examine insurance companies. HUBERT GEROUX, President of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, on Feb. 6, testified that in August, 1870, BRIGGS, accompanied by SOUTHWICK, uninvited, made an examination of their books, and charged $300 for doing it; by throwing out certain funds which the Company claimed as assets, BRIGGS showed that a dividend had been declared when the capital was impaired, and by the Insurance law the Company had forfeited its charter. MILLER, on Oct. 19, 1870, sent the Company a letter telling them he should inform the Attorney-General to institute proceedings, but added that the Attorney-General "could use his discretion" in the matter. BRIGGS was retained as the counsel, as he could exert his "good offices with the Attorney-General." One thousand dollars was paid him in currency, he declining a check, as he had to divide or "pay others who would help him with the matter." On Dec. 5, a letter was received from Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN that "in consideration of the Company's suggestions, and after consultation with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department," he would not institute proceedings. BRIGGS went to Standart's Agency in April, 1871, and demanded a settlement of the suspicious fire of A. & E. MILLER, No. 310 Broadway, representing himself as the attorney and counsel of the Insurance Department. A. & E. MILLER's claim was $20,000 and they settled it for $6,500. RICHARD C. COOMBES, Vice-President of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, on Feb. 10, testified that the Company was examined in August, 1870, by SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS, they being engaged from four to six days, from two to three hours per day. A bill was presented for $300. They reported as in the case of the Lafayette, that the capital was impaired. BRIGGS was employed as counsel, a retainer of $1,000 paid, and $50 for expenses to Albany. Assets had been ruled out which the Company thought good, thus making the capital appear impaired, and as they had declared a dividend, MILLER informed them in October, 1870, that he would have to report the case to the Attorney-General. The result of BRIGGS' intercession was the same as with the Lafayette. BRIGGS, according to the testimony, on Feb. 19, of N. W. MORGAN, of the North American Life, demanded a fair division in the examination of titles, although he charged more by one-half per cent. than the firm of WHITEHEAD, WARD & JONES.

The firm of SEWELL & PIERCE were intimately connected with MILLER in many transactions. Senator PIERCE, one of the partners, on Feb. 8, admitted that he knew MILLER "very well," and SEWELL testified that he had presented MILLER with a set of studs. PIERCE had charge of the Miller Life bill at Albany, and was with MILLER during the examination of the Home Fire Insurance Company at New-Haven. A certificate was given by MILLER on June 10, and on June 14 the books of the Company show that $5,000 was charged as a retainer for SEWELL & PIERCE. S. E. MARVIN, the receiver for the Home, proved the entry in the books.

In the examination of the Mutual Protection Life in the Summer of 1871, F. A. FREEMAN testified, on Feb. 6, that SEWELL & PIERCE received $1,000 to pay for the examination which was obtained through Senator PIERCE. When put on the stand, on Feb. 8, both SEWELL and PIERCE refused to testify, shutting themselves behind the privilege of counsel keeping their client's secrets.

PRICES SWORN TO AS PAID TO SOUTHWICK FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Date.	Company.	Associates.	Sums paid.
July, 1870	Home Fire	Miller	$250
July, 1870	Fireman's F'nd.	L. W. Briggs	200
Aug., 1870	Lafayette Fire	L. W. Briggs	300
Aug., 1870	Exchange Fire	L. W. Briggs	300
Oct., 1870	Corn Exchange Fire	Alone	150
Oct., 1870	Lancaster Fire	Alone	200
Nov., 1870	Commonwealth Fire	Alone	300
Nov., 1870	Niagara Fire	Alone	200
Dec., 1870	Metrop'n Fire	Alone	250
Dec., 1870	N. Jersey Mutual Life	Eldridge and Holmes	400
Jan., 1871	Standard Life	Carr and Eldridge	300
Feb., 1871	Hope Mut. Life	Carr and Eldridge	1,000
Feb., 1871	Anchor Life	Carr	500
March, 1871	Commonwealth Fire	Eldridge	350
March, 1871	World Life	Eldridge	350
March, 1871	Amicable Mutual Life	Eldridge	200
April, 1871	Excelsior Fire	Alone	300
April, 1871	Ashbury Life	Eldridge	500
Sum'r, 1871	Mutual Protection Life	E. W. Bryant	1,000
Sum'r, 1871	Hoffman Fire	L. W. Briggs	300
Nov., 1871	Merc'ntile Fire	Alone	250
Nov., 1871	Hoffman Fire	Alone	150
Nov., 1871	Agency Germania, Han. Fire	Alone	1,000
Nov., 1871	Resolute Fire	Miller	150
Total			$8,900

MILLER'S PERQUISITES, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

Life Bill Fund	$20,000 00
Transfer of securities, as per records	4,606 40
Commonwealth check	1,000 00
Examinations:	
Home, New-Haven, June, 1870	250 00
Merchants' Life, November, 1870	40 00
Great Western Life, December, 1870	250 00
Mutual Life, Winter, 1870	2,500 00
Westchester Fire, May, 1871	500 00
Metropolitan Life, June, 1871	1,000 00
Ætna Fire, November, 1871	100 00
International Fire, November, 1871	250 00
Continental Fire, November, 1871	250 00
Corn Exchange Fire, December, 1871	150 00
Knickerbocker Life, 1871	2,500 00
Printing contract:	
Twenty per cent. out of twenty-five per cent. allowed to Southwick, who was paid by Weed, Parsons & Co. $4,542 25	3,633 80
Total, so far as known	$37,030 20

THE FRENCH LEGITIMISTS.

Stormy Close of the Gathering at Antwerp.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Today the great Legitimist confabulation here came to an abrupt close. At 7¼ A. M. the Compte de CHAMBORD left for Holland. He took his departure from the Hôtel St. Antoine in a simple carriage, accompanied by the Count DE MONTI and only one servant. It was well that those somewhat rough Flemish burghers of Antwerp did not know anything about it, else the Compte might have had a tale to tell. I would just notice that he is a tall, good-looking gentleman, with a benevolent, but by no means so angelic an expression of countenance as he is represented with in the cheap photographs, and that he wears a full beard of a brownish shade. The clerical papers had made out that Bonapartist gold was no stranger to the Antwerp demonstrations. All I can say is that I noticed, indeed, some of those semi-sinister and semi-ludicrous faces which were familiar to me in Paris before the *coup d'état* of 1851, as appertaining to the members of the *Société du Deux Décembre*, and the self-commissioned Colonels and the self-patented noblemen of all degrees, but the possessors of the said faces did certainly not come forward as agitators, but confined themselves altogether to the rôle of attentive observers. To-day, therefore, Antwerp enters again into its normal state; and, indeed, it was high time. Not only was there no ordinary business done during the sojourn of the Comte by the Anti-Chambordists and Chambordist—for into these two parties had the Antwerpers suddenly divided themselves—but the continued presence of the Comte would have seriously interfered with a commercial event of no small importance to Antwerp—one of the four great wool fairs of the year, which is commencing today.

At 6 o'clock last last night a large crowd had assembled in the neighborhood of the Hotel St. Antoine, and stared persistently at the windows. The Police and the *gendarmes*, with their towering bearskins, who guarded the approaches to the hotel, prevented all circulation around it. During the day the excitement had run high. The opinion generally expressed was that if neither the Belgian Government by applying the law relating to foreigners, nor the French Government by means of a diplomatic representation, would put an end to the present state of things at Antwerp the people must themselves do it. The Liberals mustered strong to-night at their meeting at the Café des Arcades. A great number of them exhibited arms, such as revolvers, loaded canes, heavy sticks, &c.; and it was evident that no pity would be shown to the Clerical roughs who had attacked them on the previous night. The orators recommended calmness and legality, words which seemed to fall on the ears of the audience somewhat like the American "Don't-nail-his-ears-to-the-pump" admonition. Shouting the "Marseillaise," the crowd went to the house of the Burgomaster, where they again broke the windows; and thence to the two Jesuits' establishments, where the same exploit was performed. The houses of some of the leading clericals underwent the same treatment, and then the crowd returned to the Burgomaster's house, where tremendous shouting took place. The *gendarmes* being too few in number, seemed to be glad to be let alone. After this the crowd divided, and went partly to invade the Roitelet, the tavern where the clericals usually meet, and partly to other taverns. The clerical roughs, owing, in all probability, to their last night's defeat and loss of banner at the Café Bavaria, did not dare to show themselves to-night. This seemed to appease the crowd, which then settled down in the various taverns of the town, where fierce speeches were delivered in Flemish, reminding the people of their resistance to PHILIP II., and of other great things done by the Lion of Flanders. When enough had been spoken and drunk, the police had no difficulty in effecting the evacuation of the taverns, as the occupants found themselves without adversaries to fight against. One fact I noticed was, that the speaker in the principal tavern on the Place Verte who used the strongest language with respect to the Comte DE CHAMBORD, was an English publican, who, I believe, carries on business at Antwerp. *Gendarmes* on horseback patrolled the town for the whole night, but no further disorders occurred.

To make you understand the spirit that pervades the population of Antwerp, I have to add that the wealthier class of merchants and traders of all kinds, as well as the people employed by them, belong to the Liberal Party, while the petty traders and poorest class of electors belong to the Clerical Party. The latter, however, owing to their numbers, outvote the former at the elections, and thence a violent antagonism, which profits by every opportunity to show itself. This reason of the outbreak on the occasion of the Comte DE CHAMBORD's stay here has to be added to the others indicated in my previous letters.

Internationals—Meeting Yesterday—Discharging Members—Alleged Persecution.

A meeting was held yesterday, at No. 100 Prince-street, by the International Society, Mr. MILLOT, Chairman. A letter from Monthey, Switzerland, was read, stating that 257 glass-blowers were discharged because they belonged to the International Working Men's Association, and that the employers have formed a league binding themselves to give no work to Internationals. It was decided that relief for the discharged employes be immediately sent.

Mr. PRAND, Corresponding Secretary of the French Internationals of this City, stated that a similar action was taken by his employer last Wednesday. He took a prominent part at the International banquet last Monday night, and his employer being informed of the fact, discharged him. His position was that of foreman over twenty-five men, and several were offered his place, but none accepted, and the men immediately quitted work. The meeting denounced the action of the ninth section, in calling the mass-meeting at Tompkins-square, under their auspices, as they had no authority for so doing. Mr. DRURY said it was the desire of many to make the International Association a political one, rather than what it really is—a society for the investigation of sociology. He appealed to those present to be guarded against designing men, and never allow the society to become a party machine. A letter was read from the printers of Toronto, Canada, asking to become members of the International, and explaining their reasons why they intend to strike.

An invitation from the colored citizens to take part in the celebration of Emancipation Day was read, and greeted with applause.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Lobbying Made a Felony—A Proposal to Repeal All Tax Bills—Taxation of Non-Resident Bondholders, Commercial Travelers and Insurance and Telegraph Companies—Relief of Debtors—Repudiation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 20, 1872.

This unsophisticated General Assembly of Virginia is horrified at the dark tales of lobbying which are current here in connection with the last Legislature and certain bills passed by it, and the House of Delegates have passed a bill making lobbying a felony. The first section of the bill declares "that any person who shall pay or receive money or other compensation, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of lobbying any measure through the General Assembly of this State, with the intent that the same shall become a law, shall be guilty of a felony, and if convicted thereof, shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars and imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years and not more than ten years." The same penalties are denounced against "any person who shall employ paid agents, to be kept in, around, or about the Capitol of this State for the purpose of giving information of any action which may be taken by the General Assembly, in order that said information may be used for the purpose of lobbying any measure through the General Assembly." Whether the bill will pass the Senate and be approved by Gov. WALKER remains to be seen.

THE FUNDING BILL STRUGGLE.

A very remarkable bill, introduced in the Senate before the bill repealing the receivability of coupons for taxes, &c., was passed over the Governor's veto, has a long preamble, to the effect that by means of the coupons the bondholders would intercept all taxes before they reached the Treasury, &c., and says; "In this state of things this General Assembly, deprecating the action of the Executive in vetoing the said bill, deems it prudent and wise to levy no further taxes upon the people of this State until provision can be made by law that such taxes shall be under the control of the General Assembly, and shall not be paid in any coupons heretofore or to be hereafter issued, and also deems it a measure of present necessity, at least, to retain all the money now on hand in the public Treasury for the purpose of being applied to the ordinary expenses of the Government and the support of its free schools; therefore,"—and then follow several sections repealing all tax laws. This bill, of course, will be dismissed now that the circumstances which gave it birth have changed, but it is interesting as showing the length to which the Funding-bill struggle carried some Virginia legislators.

Indeed, that struggle is not yet over. The Senate has passed a Tax bill, in the consideration of which the House is now engaged, having taken it up today as a special order. Yesterday the House had begun on its own Tax bill, and had reduced the tax on land from fifty cents on every hundred dollars of assessed value to forty cents, when the Senate bill was communicated. The House bill was then laid on the table by a close vote. Today, on the Senate bill, the fight was had again on striking out fifty and inserting forty, but this time those in favor of fifty cents won the game and voted down a motion to reconsider—thus clinching the matter. Those in favor of the reduction to forty cents accused the others of preparing to pay six per cent. on the State debt next year, and declared that they were willing to pay no more than three per cent., and would do all they could to thwart the passage of any Tax bill laying a tax of fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value of land. It has thus become a matter of some doubt whether the Tax bill will pass, as it requires a constitutional majority; but if not passed, the old Tax bill continues in force.

TAXING FOREIGNERS.

In looking over the Tax bill, as it comes from the Senate, I see that "a tax equivalent to fifty cents upon the one hundred dollars of the market value" of bonds issued by the State, or by any railroad or canal company, city, county, town or township, shall be reserved by the State Auditor, or by the company, or by the proper officer of every city, county, town or township, out of the interest payable on such bonds, which shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, whether the holder or owner of said bonds be a resident or *non-resident* of the State. This is a novelty in our Tax bill, but is not likely to be stricken out by the House. The bill fixes the specific license tax "for the privilege of selling by sample, card, description, or other representation" on non-residents at $100; and adds, that "any sample merchant permitting any one else to sell under his license shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for each offence." The specific license tax "upon each foreign insurance company, for the privilege of doing business in this State," is put at $300, and in addition thereto one and one-half per cent. upon the gross amount of all assessments or premiums collected or received, or obligations taken therefor, derived from its business in this State." The license tax on home or Virginia insurance companies is only $50 each, and one per centum upon the gross amount of receipts, &c. The tax on a telegraph company doing business in the State is $500, "and, in addition thereto," $300 for doing business in a city having over 20,000 inhabitants, $200 in a city of over 10,000 inhabitants, $100 in a city having over 5,000 inhabitants, and $20 in a town of over 3,000 inhabitants, with "an additional tax of one per centum on the gross earnings of the company," whether received from its business in the State or not; provided, however, that the specific tax on any company chartered by authority of the State since Jan. 1, 1870, shall be $100.

RELIEF OF DEBTORS.

Last night the House of Delegates passed two bills for the relief of debtors. One was to prescribe the mode for the recovery of debts contracted prior to April 10, 1865, of which the principal feature is that it forbids the sale of personal property for the debts referred to until all the real estate is exhausted; and then the other directs that all sales of real estate shall be for not less than five years nor more than eight years' credit, in annual payments. The Senate took up both bills this afternoon, and indefinitely postponed them, which action the Clerk was directed to communicate to the House, and which is therefore considered equivalent to a dismissal of both bills.

REPUDIATION.

Some time ago the House of Delegates passed an innocent-looking bill to instruct the State Treasurer *not* to receive the so-called West Virginia certificates (of the deferred third of the old State debt) as any part of the deposits required of insurance companies of other countries and States doing business in this State. But this innocent-looking bill had a preamble which declared that the State of Virginia is not responsible for and will not pay any portion of the third of the old debt, so deferred and certificated as West Virginia's proportion of the joint indebtedness. This is surely out-and-out repudiation, and the Senate today concurred in the transaction by passing the bill. E.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Col. Le Gal.

The funeral obsequies of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, formerly commander of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of the New-York State National Guard, took place from St. Paul's Church yesterday afternoon. The Fifty-fifth Regiment, which was specially detailed for the funeral escort, headed the procession, followed by the veterans of the war, then came the remains, encased in a beautiful rose-wood coffin, and the rear was brought up by Company A of the Lafayette Guard. The pall-bearers were Col. Sidney W. Cooper, First Regiment; Col. Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine, Ninth Regiment; Col. William B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Webster, First Regiment.

A large number of the officers of the brigade and the National Guard in general manifested by their attendance in full uniform their attestation of the worth of the deceased soldier. The coffin, which bore no inscription, was borne into the church on the shoulders of eight non-commissioned officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, when the impressive funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church. The coffin was then replaced in the hearse and the line of march resumed. The military escort accompanied the procession to Cortlandt-street Ferry, when a special burial guard of the regiment assumed charge of the remains and conveyed them to the family burial ground in Bergen, N. J., where the final interment took place with military honors. A large number of private citizens were present at the religious services.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

The Leading Agricultural Industries of the Golden State.

From the Sacramento Union, March 15.

It is said on good authority that our wine averages to the makers thirty cents per gallon as the first price. In 1870 we produced 3,800,000 gallons valued at $1,140,000; brandy valued at $235,500; grapes valued at $250,000. Total value of the grape crop of 1870, $1,625,500. In 1871 we produced 6,000,000 gallons of wine, 200,000 gallons of brandy, and sold table grapes to the amount of $600,000. Total value, $2,700,000; increase from the preceding year, $1,075,000. Increase per cent. 66. An equal per cent. of increase this year over 1871 will make every form of our grape crop worth $4,480,200, and the aggregate gain for the year $1,782,000.

Our wheat crop promises to run as high as 24,000,000 bushels. Allowing 8,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed reserved for the next sowing, we shall probably have a surplus of 16,000,000 bushels for export. Wheat is now worth $1 25 per bushel. Should this price be maintained till the growing crop is sold, our wheat surplus would bring us $20,000,000.

Inferior grades of wool are now commanding 30 to 35 cents per pound in gold here. The prospect favors an advance to at least 40 cents on the average. The clip of last year was 23,000,000 pounds, and the increase over 1870 was nearly 25 per cent. Should a like per cent. of increase be maintained this year over last we shall have 28,750,000 pounds of wool to sell. At 40 cents per pound this will bring into the State $11,500,000. From this view of our three great staple agricultural industries we derive the following cash summary for the year 1872:

Wheat	$20,000,000
Wine, &c.	4,480,200
Wool	11,500,000
Total	$35,980,200

Republican Prospects in Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal, March 16.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city, yesterday, for the purpose of fixing upon the time for the State Convention, which is to nominate State officers, appoint delegates to the National Convention and choose Presidential electors. Previous to the meeting of the Committee, an informal meeting, to which leading Republicans from different parts of the State were invited, was held for the interchange of opinions and views in regard to the political outlook. The most gratifying reports were made from every Congressional district in regard to the unanimity of the Republicans, and in expressions of confidence in the integrity and faithfulness of the Administration. It was a common sentiment that one wagon would be sufficient to carry all the "Liberal Republicans" in the State to the polls in November.

The Projected German Theatre.

The plan for the erection of a new German theatre, projected by certain German capitalists, has been completed, and the work on the building will be commenced on the 1st of May. The building will be located on the corner of Bowery and Third-street.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for March 26: Nos. 786, 133, 201, 159, 187, 118, 207, 205.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty—Held by Blatchford, J.—189, Reagan vs. steam-tug Rondout; 140, Walgrove vs. steam-tug Rondout; 78, Berwin vs. steam-ship Matanzas; 155, Waugh et al. vs. steam-boat Elm City; 24, Aumach vs. schooner Creole; 81, Kelly vs. ferry-boat Manhasset; 176, McGlinn vs. steamer Argo; 167, H'ger et al. vs. propeller Nupha; 173, Irwin vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 174, Bass vs. steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 188, Ryan vs. Heckocker, Jr.; 60, Anthracite Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, vs. steam-tug Niagara; 62, Kemmelstiel vs. schooner Defiance; 138, Nickerson vs. Baldwin et al.; 150, Thomas, Jr., vs. steam-tug General W. McMann; 165, Babcock et al. vs. propeller Electra; 12, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Ferry-boat America; 166, Crandall vs. brig Wolfville; 139, Phillips vs. steam-boat Anna et al.; 29, McGary vs. tug H. M. Kinne; 177, New-Jersey Railroad Transportation vs. propeller J. Taylor; 39, Johnson et al. vs. schooner J. M. McMillan; 152, The United States vs. a lot of lumber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—951, Kepan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 217, Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 169, Feilman et al. vs. Brunner; 155, (R. C.) Pippey vs. Pond; 109½, Clancey vs. Byrne; 1223½, Perkins vs. Barnard; 1299, Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 1143, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 1359, Anderson vs. Tursus et al.; 723, Van Briel et al. vs. Walker et al.; 1059, Muller et al. vs. Betner; 1237, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 1389, Little et al. vs. Little et al.; 2253, East River National Bank vs. Gove; 821, Smith vs. Osborn; 1297, Boneninghausen vs. Leavitt; 383, Rayner vs. Benedict, Executor, &c.; 701, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 773½, Hanson vs. New-York Railroad Transportation Company; 1009½, Rowell vs. Wells.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by BRADY, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 432½, Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal; 66½, (R. C.) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 38½, (R. C.) Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentall; 594½, Schepler vs. Preuss et al.; 466, Rothschild vs. Fernberg et al.; 24, Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; 342½, (R. C.) Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 306, Alexander et al. vs. Lewis; 2½, (R. C.) Hicks vs. Cleveland et al., &c.; 382, Peck et al. vs. Gardiner et al.; 488, Morris vs. Kelly; 430, Williard vs. Scetchburn et al.; 69½, (R. C.) Ryder vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 418, Hume vs. Sheer et al.; 441½, Ockerhausen et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 448, Van Wart et al. vs. Dickinson; 503, Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools vs. Young; 1713, Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public Schools vs. Kilpatrick.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2, Hatch vs. Peagnet; 13, Schloemer vs. Behrens; 135, Lookup vs. Collins; 52, Wolff vs. Breakerhoff; 53, Robinson vs. Robinson; 55, Davidson vs. Morrisey; 56, Young vs. Fettretch; 57, Larkin vs. Wyckoff; 58, Moen vs. Lawrence; 59, Jones vs. Crennan; 60, Marshall vs. McGregor; 61, Gardner vs. Cummings; 63, Williams vs. Anthony; 66, Spring vs. Hubbard; 67, Litchfield vs. Merriam; 68, Heye vs. Phillips; 69, Spring vs. Paxton; 70, Fischer vs. Russell; 71, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 72, Schmitt vs. Levy; 73, Beach vs. Ogden; 75, Hutton vs. Farrell; 76, Rodgers vs. Mayo; 77, Hasting vs. Drew; 80, The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grinem; 81, Benert vs. Schaeeder; 82, Archer vs. Schultz; 83, Ball vs. Fudicker; 84, Colton vs. Murray; 86, Van Saun vs. Farley; 87, Donnellon vs. Beck; 88, Hooper vs. Wright; 89, Mylius vs. Gillig; 90, Hovey vs. Lischchild; 91, Swords vs. Bennett; 92, Faber vs. Dutaftsey; 93, Burnham vs. Cockle; 94, Hallock vs. Miller; 99, Crane vs. Onderdonk; 100, Holbrook vs. Hull; 101, Broom vs. Johnson; 1, Taylor vs. The Trustees of the Union College in the Town of Schenectady; 10, Jackson vs. Johnson; 24, Benson vs. Shaler; 27, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre; 46, Hollerer vs. Rufner; 47, Brookman vs. Burtis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M., and Calendar called at 12 M.—47, Slade et al. vs. Halsey et al.; 61, Thomas vs. Thomas; 74, Martine vs. Grant et al.; 82, Moseman et al. vs. Blake; 85, Muhlenbrinck vs. Fuery et al.; 88, In the matter of the Petition of Wm. McMahon; 138, The Mowry Axle and Machine Company vs. McCready; 144, In the Matter of the Petition of S. N. Silber et al.; 147, In the Matter of the Petition of Thos. C. Kennady; 152, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 155, Early vs. Chave; 163, The People Stemmier vs. McGuire; 168, The People ex rel John Koch vs. Green, Controller; 170, Reed vs. Lowe; 174, Crawford vs. Waters, &c.; 176, Schwarz vs. Trautman et al.; 177, Dooper vs. Throckmorton et al.; 178, Hagan vs. Long et al.; 179, Young vs. Smith et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, Chief-Justice—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1459, Sprague et al. vs. Vanderlip; 1497, Luckey vs. Gannon; 1183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1697, Hynes vs. Deasher et al.; 1185, Carroll vs. O'Brien, sheriff, &c.; 619, Faris et al. vs. Peck; 783, Murphy vs. Sharpe, impl'd, &c.; 1563, Miller, administratrix, &c., vs. Derr. &c.; 1819, Collins vs. Maillee; 1571, Schackelford vs. France; 1569, McInraney vs. Waterson; 1689, Dace vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 1185, Heerbrandt et al. vs. Krabe; 1783, Scharck et al. vs. Bartels; 1789, Quinn vs. Vanpelt; 1813, Agate vs. Lowenstein et al.; 1391, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; 1803, Caldwell vs. Hotchkiss Brick Machine Manufacturing Company; 299, Davidson vs. Parker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 760, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 382, Mitchel vs. Dix; 624, Herbert vs. Pell; 848, Talcott vs. Belding; 90, Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York; 816, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 1046, Schwensinshe vs. Masterson; 1218, Scheurman, Administratrix, &c., vs. Malty et al.; 388, Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 868, Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo, President; 610, Stroub vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1246, Levy, Administratrix, &c., vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1126, Van Alen vs. Story, Impleaded, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—473, Dart et al. vs. Walker; 710, Peabody vs. Speyers; 968, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright. By order—1829, More vs. Rand; 1015, Elliott vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1088, Ball vs. Stilt; 1269, Fox vs. Stillwell; 1409, Rothman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1268, Jacobs vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1446, Martine vs. Duer, administratrix; 764, Wilkey vs. Munson; 1395, Bauer vs. Mann; 231, Campbell vs. Richardson; 1034, Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1331, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 35 Costello vs. The Mayor; 1498, Harrison vs. Gardiner, Jr.; 178 Heydecker vs. Lombard; 1038, White et al. vs. The Continental National Bank; 1384 Burke vs. Gardner; 1374, Duio vs. Copeland; 1391 Tisdall vs. Foster; 1259, Mulford vs. Hitchcock; 1427, Gibbs vs. Clark; 1435, Cameron vs. Hertz; 1443, Minom vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1521, Read et al. vs. Cody; 1522, North American Steam-ship Company vs. Raymond; 1522, The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Garry.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J., Curtis and Spencer, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Calendar for March 25, 26 and 27.—1, Holsworth vs. Low; 2, Dawson vs. Totans; 3, Same vs. Same; 4, Parsons vs. McCleve; 5, Pickert vs. Kolle; 6, Shannon vs. O'Brien; 7, Greenbaum vs. Lasky; 8, Wolf vs. Goodkind; 9, Ross vs. Kimbert; 10, Maso vs. Corbot; 11, Van Pelt vs. Cooper; 12, Carter vs. Yelman; 13, Cory vs. Langley; 14, Hellman vs. Obersteller; 15, Requa vs. Barkley; 16, Same vs. Same; 17, Polak vs. Feeney; 18, Webb vs. Wermser; 19, Crowley vs. Wood; 20, Polk vs. Daly; 21, Roemmler vs. Gross; 22, Kinzle vs. Bromhorst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II. and III.—No Calendar for Monday, March 25.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Hugh McGloin, manslaughter; 2, James Smith, Martin Meehan, burglary; 3, John Casey, Michael Conlin, burglary; 4, Peter Weir, burglary; 5, Patrick Ryan, burglary; 6, Theodore Woodruff, burglary; 7, Daniel Bagley, George Herman, felonious assault and battery; 8, Mary A. Gillispie, grand larceny; 9, John H. Bond, grand larceny; 10, Mary C. Wilkens, grand larceny; 11, Edward Plunkett, two cases, grand larceny; 12, Dennis Remsehar, larceny from the person; 13, George W. Doty, Hermon P. Sage, assault and battery; 14, Archibald Campbell, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 23.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111¾	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111¾	1,000 U. S. 6s, cur.	115¼

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

1000 Pacific Mail	61⅛	200 Western Union	71⅞
1000 do	61⅛	500 Union Pacific	38⅛
4400 do	61⅛	300 do c.	38⅛
1000 do	61⅛	1900 do s3.	38⅛
800 do b3.	61⅛	600 do	38⅛
300 do	61⅜	1000 do	38⅛
1300 do	61⅛	500 do b3.	38¼
1500 Erie	50⅛	1500 do	38
700 do	50⅛	900 do	37⅞
700 do s3.	50	700 do	37⅞
1500 do	50	400 do s3.	37⅞
1000 do c.	50⅛	100 St. Louis & I. M.	81¾
1450 do	50⅛	300 do s30.	82
700 do	50	1000 do b60.	82½
1100 do	50⅛	1500 North-western	81
600 do c.	50⅛	500 do c.	81
400 do s3.	50	2700 do	81⅛
800 do	50⅛	1500 do	81
1500 do	50⅛	700 do c.	81
1000 do s3.	50	400 do	81⅛
500 do b3.	50⅛	400 do s3.	81⅛
1900 do	50⅛	1400 do	81⅛
200 do b3.	50⅛	300 do	81⅛
1200 do s3.	50	200 do c.	81⅛
500 do	50⅛	200 do	81⅛
1200 Lake Shore	93⅛	600 do	81⅛
500 do c.	93⅛	500 do	81¼
200 Ohio & Miss.	47⅛	500 do c.	81⅛
2000 do	47⅛	200 N. W. Pf. s3.	93
4600 do	47⅛	700 Rock Island	113⅛
1000 do s3.	47⅛	400 Boston, H. & E.	6⅞
400 do	47⅛	200 do	6⅞
300 do s3.	47⅛	200 do	6⅞
1700 do	47⅛	200 Toledo & Wabash	76⅛
1100 do b3.	47⅛	400 St. Paul	59⅛
1500 do	47⅛		

FIRST BOARD

$4,000 N. C. old bds	37½	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	93⅛
30,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	37½	800 do b. c.	93⅛
1,000 do	37½	200 do	93⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. & April	35	300 do c.	93⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, Def.	16	800 do	93⅛
2,000 Erie 1st	103	700 do b3.	93⅛
10,000 Erie 3d	95	1000 do	93⅛
3,000 Erie 4th	94½	300 do	93⅛
6,000 Erie 5th	91	700 do	93⅛
16,000 Long Dock bds	94½	1000 do c.	93⅛
1,000 M. So. S. F. bs	104½	700 do	93⅛
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st	92	1500 do	93⅛
3,000 do	91⅛	2800 do	94
3,000 do	91⅛	400 L. S. & M. S. Scrip, bet. call	90¼
1,000 Un. P. L. G. b3.	85	5 Mich. Central	115
10,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	84½	64 Union Pacific	37⅞
13,000 do	84½	300 do bet. call	37⅞
3,000 do b3.	85	800 do	38
2,000 H. & St. J. L. G.	106½	400 do	38
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94	200 do	37⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	90	200 do s3.	37⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. In.	81	800 do	38
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	105	400 do b3.	38⅛
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	103	500 do c.	38
10,000 C. & P. Con. S. F.	95	200 do b3.	38⅛
31,000 O. & M. 2d b3.	87	200 do	38
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	107	300 do	37⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st	93	1900 do	37⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	93⅛	200 do b3.	37⅞
7,000 do	93⅛	200 do s3.	37⅞
10,000 do b30.	93⅛	200 do	37⅞
10,000 Tol., Peo. & W., Bur. Div.	88	800 do	38
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st	42	300 do s3.	37⅞
600 W. U. T. 7s, bs	96	300 do c.	37⅞
1,000 B., H. & E. Gtd.	50	600 do c.	38
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st	84	200 do b3.	38
40 Mechanics' Bank	136	200 do	37⅞
10 Manhattan Bank	150½	500 do	38
123 N. J. Cen. Land & Imp. Co.	75	800 do	38⅛
		300 do b3.	38⅛
		400 do	38
400 West. Un. Tel.	71⅜	70 Cle. & Pitts. Gtd.	91⅛
7 do	71	6 C., Cin., C. & Ind.	89
500 Con. Coal of Md.	39½	200 B., H. & E. b. c.	6⅞
100 do bet. call	39½	700 T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	76⅛
100 Quick. Mining c.	36⅜	16 Chi. & N. W.	81
600 do bet. call	37½	300 do bet. call	81⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.	42⅛	700 do	81⅛
100 do	43⅛	400 do b3.	81⅛
300 do bet. call	43⅛	1800 do	81⅛
200 do	43⅛	200 do	81⅛
700 do	44	300 do	81⅛
400 Mariposa Pref.	7	500 do s3.	81⅛
65 Pacific Mail	61	1700 do	81⅛
600 do bet. call	61⅛	2300 do	81⅛
2500 do	61⅛	1100 do	81⅛
200 do b3.	61⅛	500 do	81⅛
400 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	71⅛	300 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	93⅛
500 do	71⅛	200 do	93⅛
200 do c.	71⅛	200 do s3.	93⅛
200 Erie	50	300 do	93⅛
500 do s3.	50	500 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.	113⅛
25 do	50	200 M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	59⅛
300 do	50⅛	300 do	59⅛
500 do b. c.	50⅛	50 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛
300 do b3.	50⅛	300 do bet. call	79⅛
1600 do	50⅛	1100 Ohio & Miss.	48
3500 do	50⅛	300 do c.	47⅞
500 do	50⅛	400 do bet. call	47⅞
300 do	50⅛	300 do b3.	48
400 do	50⅛	100 do c.	48
800 do b3.	50⅛	1000 do	48
400 do b3.	50⅛	1300 do	47⅞
200 do	50⅛	200 do c.	47⅞
200 do	50⅛	3200 do	48
1000 do b3.	50⅛	200 do	48⅛
1100 do	50⅛	800 do b3.	48⅛
1000 do	50⅛	700 do	48
1000 do b3.	50⅛	500 do b.	48
200 do s3.	50⅛	2600 do	47⅞
700 Erie Pref.	78	1300 do	47⅞
6 do	77	300 do s3.	47⅞
1000 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	95	1000 do	47⅞
400 do	95⅛	700 do b3.	48
1200 do	95	800 do	48
300 Reading	114½	100 St. L. & Iron M.	82⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅛	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	25⅛
40 Del., Lack. & W.	110⅛	200 do c.	25⅛
400 do bet. call	110⅛	700 do	25⅛
200 do	110⅛	10 Adams Express	98
200 do	110⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91⅛
50 Chi., Bur. & Q.	134		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅛

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

200 Pacific Mail s3.	61⅛	300 Lake Shore	93⅛
500 do b3.	61⅛	300 do	93⅛
900 do	61⅛	200 do	93⅛
200 do	62	1600 Union Pacific	38
700 do b3.	62	300 do s3.	38⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H. b3.	95	1000 North-western	81⅛
700 Erie	50⅛	800 do	81⅛
1800 do	50⅛	200 Quicksilver	38⅛
200 do b3.	50⅛	500 Tol. & Wab.	76⅛
600 do	50⅛	1400 Ohio & Miss.	48⅛
700 do b3.	50⅛	200 do b3.	48
2200 do	50⅛	1200 do	48
400 do b3.	50⅛	200 do s3.	47⅞
4400 do	50⅛	700 do	47⅞
1100 do b3.	51		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cons. Coal of Md.	39⅛	32 Union Pacific	38⅛
100 do	40	1900 do	37⅞
500 do b3.	40	400 do bet. call	38
100 do s3.	39⅛	400 do s3.	37⅞
200 Quick. M. Co. b. c.	38⅛	700 Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.	45⅛	200 do bet. call	81⅛
200 do bet. call	45	1000 do	81⅛
200 Pacific Mail	61⅛	200 do	81⅛
500 do bet. call	61⅛	200 do	81⅛
200 do	61⅛	500 do s3.	81⅛
800 do	61⅛	200 do s30.	81⅛
200 do	61⅛	400 do b3.	81⅛
200 do	61⅛	300 do s3.	81⅛
50 West. Un. Tel.	71⅛	200 C. & N. W. Pref. b. c.	93⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	77	200 do	93⅛
50 do	76	100 N. J. Cen.	112
7 Am. M. Un. Ex.	73	50 do	112⅛
800 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	94⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul	59⅛
600 Erie s3.	50⅛	500 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	113⅛
1500 do bet. call	50⅛	300 do b3.	113⅛
2300 do	50⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	76⅛
700 do	50⅛	200 do	75⅞
600 do b3.	50⅛	100 do bet. call	76⅛
1100 do b3.	50⅛	100 do	76⅛
3100 do	50⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W.	110⅛
2900 do b3.	51	100 do bet. call	111
200 do	51	100 A. & T. H. Pref. b3.	66
13 Erie Pref.	78	100 St. L. & I. M.	82⅛
50 do	78½	100 do s3.	82⅛
300 do	79	100 do b30.	83
500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	93⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	47⅞
300 do	93⅛	100 do b3.	47⅞
100 Illinois Central	132	100 do	47⅞
200 B., H. & E. b. c.	6⅛	100 do	47⅞
600 do	6⅛		

MONDAY, March 25—A. M.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for the use of his advance sheets of Report No. 6, (December, 1871,) of the series of 1871-72 on the Foreign Trade of the United States. The figures make complete the totals for the Calendar Year 1871, and also enable us to bring forward the Trade balances for the first six months of the current Fiscal Year.

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES—CALENDAR YEAR.

Imported goods in gross		$572,500,314
Re-exported to other markets		14,789,007
Total, as per United States markets		$557,710,307
In bond Dec. 31, 1870	$55,616,781	
In bond Dec. 31, 1871	68,941,253	$13,325,472
Total taken for consumption		$544,384,835
Exports American produce, gold value		445,542,607
Trade balance calendar year		$98,842,228
Exported in domestic specie	$65,632,342	
Exported in foreign specie	12,009,128	
Together	$77,641,470	
Less foreign imported	17,399,415	
Net outgo of specie		60,241,955
Apparent balance against United States		$38,600,273

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

	1871. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	1870. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
Goods for consumption	$544,384,835	$441,521,102
Produce exported	445,542,607	387,776,194
Regular trade balance	$98,842,228	$53,744,909
Net outgo of Specie	60,241,955	56,345,355
Apparent balance	$38,600,273	*$2,600,446

*In favor of United States.

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SIX MONTHS.

Imported goods in gross		$278,478,131
Re-exported to other markets		6,997,403
Total, as for U. S. markets		$271,480,728
In bond, June 30, 1871	$68,324,659	
In bond, Dec. 31, 1871	68,941,253	616,594
Total taken for consumption		$270,844,134
Exports American produce, gold value		198,629,129
Trade balance, July 1 to Dec. 31		$72,215,005
Exported in domestic specie	$26,443,992	
Exported in foreign specie	4,693,859	
Together	$31,137,851	
Less foreign, imported	5,921,136	
Net outgo of specie		$25,216,725
Apparent balance against United States		$46,998,280

COMPARISON WITH CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1870.

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1871.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1870.
Goods for consumption	$270,844,134	$226,974,461
Produce exported	198,216,725	182,670,285
Regular trade balance	$72,215,005	$44,304,176
Net specie outgo	25,216,725	39,659,207
Apparent balance	$46,998,280	$4,644,969

The present is a heavy trade balance against the country for six months—in round numbers forty-seven millions, after remitting abroad forty-five millions in Gold. The surprise is that it has not been more so riously felt on the Foreign Exchanges in the last few months, when the transmission of new American Stocks is supposed to be more than balanced than the amount of United States Five-twenties of 1862 called home for redemption in Gold. Of the several calls there is yet outstanding $27,500,000, about equally divided between the call for Dec. 1, 1871, and March 7 and March 20, 1872. This is the account which we had from the Treasury on Saturday.

In regard to Tariff legislation in Congress, our impression is that the decided vote in the Senate, on Friday afternoon, on Tea and Coffee, virtually ends the question of Tariff revision for this session of the Forty-second Congress. We chanced, from the reporters' gallery of the Senate, to witness the vote and the temper of the discussion that followed, and we also talked with several Senators after the adjournment, and the rational conclusion is that the House bill making Tea and Coffee free will be substituted for the more general bill of the Finance Committee (already amended by transferring Tea and Coffee to the free list,) and after being changed to have effect, say Oct. 1, 1872, or Jan. 1, 1873, it will go back to the House and be concurred in, and thus displace the more general revision of the Tariff, which the Ways and Means Committee are now laboring on under innumerable embarrassments growing out of conflicting interests represented before the Committee, and the radical difference of vews on the subject among the Committee themselves. It is generally conceded among the responsible majority of Congress—and such is the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury—that no more than about $20,000,000 can be spared from Customs, and from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 from Internal taxes. It is most desirable that the bulk of the reduction should fall upon the latter, and as Tea and Coffee will take very nearly the whole twenty millions from the former, the easiest if not the very wisest solution of the Tariff revision will be to leave it alone, after the repeal of the Tea and Coffee duties.

The Erie speculation, which so completely absorbed attention in Wall-street in the week covered by our last Monday's review, reached its highest point before the middle of the week just past. Purchases continued to be made, on a large scale, by bankers with European connections, and our people supposed them to be bought altogether for export, the transfers to be made as soon as the books were reopened on Wednesday. Whether the buying was actually on foreign orders, or the bankers here were trading on their own account, the decline in Sterling Exchange was followed by the withdrawal of considerable lines of Bills, and much of the stock was sold out on this market, instead of going abroad. In the excitement attending the earlier part of last week's movement, supported as it was by full prices in London and in Amsterdam, Erie reached 52, against 45½ at the close of the previous Saturday, and 47@47½ at the opening of Monday's market.

On the reaction that followed the unexpected sales here, and on a sharp decline in London, Erie sold off to 49 and below; after which it lay quiet for a day or so, reviving on Saturday, and carried up again late on that day to nearly the best price previously made; closing for the week 51⅛@51¼. The magnitude of the dealings in London made a market for the American Certificates of Erie, as well as the Protected Certificates, which are still the Stock Exchange delivery in that market. A week back, American Erie was 4½ to 5 points lower than the London Committee's shares; by Saturday the difference was about 1½ ⅌ cent. only. We presume that our New-York Certificates will be admitted to equality with those stamped by the London Committee as soon as that Committee sees sufficient reason in the changed state of affairs on this side to declare its precautions no longer necessary, and not sooner.

The Erie purchases pressed hard on the market for Foreign Exchange, to put down the asking rates for prime sixty-day Sterling to 109½, and to decide the Bankers engaged in shipping Erie to withdraw their Bills in good part. Two sums of £200,000 sterling, drawn by the new Erie bankers upon the new Financial Agents, were, however, placed; netting some two millions of dollars to the road, applied, it is presumed, to the adjustment of that part of the Floating Debt which it was judged desirable to take up first. The importers were not large buyers of sterling, though they took rather more than heretofore; and rates stiffened again at the end of the week, say to 109⅝@⅞ for sixty-day bills, after the Bankers had absorbed what was left of the sudden supply.

In the course of the sales of Exchange, and influenced also by payments of $4,000,000 in Coin for "called Bonds," Gold fell to 109½@⅝; rallying again to 109⅞@110. The rate of interest charged for carrying Gold fell to 2 ⅌ cent. during the active borrowing to pay for Exchange; but mostly, and at the close, it was 6 to 7 ⅌ cent.

The Union Pacific speculation, which was rather checked by free sales ten days back, was revived last Tuesday, and the price advanced by the middle of the week to 39¼, with a brisk Amsterdam demand accompanying the improvement from 36⅞, the last price of the week before. At this point the market flagged, and as low as 37⅞ was marked, on the downward turn, early on Saturday. Later, it rallied, and closed firm about 38½.

Pacific Mail was agitated by outside events, the hope of Subsidy working for an advance, and the "Challis investigation" pulling it in the other direction. Tuesday evening saw the end, for the present, of all hope that Congress would increase the Subsidy enjoyed by the Company, and the disappointment broke the price, in less than a quarter of an hour, from 62½@⅜ down to 59½@¼. Much of the Bull interest had quietly slipped out at 62 and over; and, accordingly, after an intermission of dullness, buying began again. The return of marked strength on Saturday morning agreed well enough with the discontinuance, by mutual consent, of the charges and countercharges pending between Mr. CHALLIS and the Company's officers. Saturday's first price was 61½, from which it rose to 62, and settled again to 61½.

The week closed with a general restoration of firmness to the railroad and miscellaneous list, with more activity visible in Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Western Union Telegraph; which are much as one week earlier. But the movement for higher prices was, in the last days of the week, enlivened and strengthened by a return of activity in certain shares that have for some time past been neglected. The friends of Ohio and Mississippi roused their stock from its dullness, at figures between 45 and 46, and carried it up in a lively fashion to 48@48¼, from which a reaction of a half ⅌ cent. occurred at the close of Saturday's market. A still more emphatic revival was effected in North-western Common, which has risen from 79 to 82, closing at the highest point. The Preferred Stock was benefited by this advance about two per cent., closing for the week at 94@94½. Opinion on the Street is disposed to assign the North-western Road a place as the link between the western terminus of the Lake Shore and the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific; a construction which would have been placed, just as readily, on an equal advance in the price of Rock Island. At the close there was a slight improvement in Rock Island, to 114¼, but only in harmony with a prevailing temper of strength. The St. Paul Stocks have ruled steady, and Wabash started up to 76⅞ at the end of the week.

Among the investment railroad stocks a fair business was transacted, most of it in the two roads close at hand, which have just effected what amounts to a consolidation—New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The prices are not yet on a level, and, after reaching 113½, New-Jersey Central is back at 112; while the other has rallied from a depression to 110½, and closed 111½ sales and bid. The leased road, Morris and Essex, has improved to 95⅞@96. Michigan Central, after declining to the neighborhood of 113, on the proposed issue of Bonds, recovered to the quotation 114½@115⅞.

The Public Funds have been steady and dull.

State Bonds have been active at times in Virginia Consols, and in the New January and July issue of South Carolina, the former rising to 59½ and the latter to near 40, receding to 36½ and rallying to something under 38.

The week closed upon the stock market with a general feeling that we are to see higher prices, whatever be the hindrances in the way.

This brings us to the question of Money, which was active at the beginning of the week, extremely severe for three or four days, and absurdly easy at the close. The small surplus of Lawful Money Reserve in the Banks at a time when it is expected that currency will be temporarily taken by the interior markets, has encouraged a knot of desperate speculators to use artificial means to aggravate any possible natural stringency. Their object is definite, namely—to buy in at a profit large lines of stocks of what they are short, and to lay in enough in addition, for the upward movement, which they, like the bull party, think likely to come in a few weeks. They are men of large cash means, and not nice in the use of them, and they have used their strength in the way which respectable business men in all countries despise and condemn. Their efforts to break the market had none but the most trifling success; though they caused much annoyance to borrowers, and many a bonus of extravagant amount was paid for money. But the extortionate charges were paid, and that because the holders of stocks would sooner suffer the temporary expense than part with their properties. A return to sudden ease was tried after the poor success of the extortion process, and on Saturday almost the whole list of stocks improved in consequence. The programme is, next, to cause a greater stringency than last week; the worst of it to be ready as soon after Monday as is convenient. By bribing the assistance of a few persons, who control large cash means, the manipulators of the Money Market calculate, in addition to their own private operations and those of the Stock houses affiliated to them, to lock up nearly $10,000,000. They can cause, perhaps, greater inconvenience than in the week just gone by; it remains to be seen if they can work the Stock market to their fancy. These conspirators are, among other of their distinctions, the only people in Wall-street who gain anything by the maintenance of the Usury Laws, which forbid lending money at more than 7 ⅌ cent., and so make it necessary for borrowers to pay that rate of interest, with any commission that can be squeezed out of them in addition.

We have omitted to mention, among the Miscellaneous Shares, a rally in Canton from 91@95, a rise in Quicksilver Common Stock to 39½, and in Quicksilver Preferred to 50.

The Import Trade of the week has been up to a full average. The Dry Goods movement has been quite active among the jobbing houses, and values have been well maintained. The Grocery business showed increased animation in the new crop of Sugar and Molasses, though, on the former, at prices in favor of buyers, under the more liberal arrivals. The Breadstuff markets rallied on Flour, Wheat and Corn, under an improved home and export call, but closed heavily for Wheat and Corn, influenced, in part, by the less favorable later foreign advices. The Cotton dealings were on a moderate scale, most of the week, but indicated a livelier inquiry toward the close for forward delivery on a firmer range of quotations. In general merchandise the chief features were the unusually extensive transactions in Ingot Copper, mostly for forward delivery, at advanced rates; the buoyancy in Iron and Tin, which were offered with reserve; and the free business in Hardware, Calcutta Linseed, and a few other leading articles. The reports from Washington relative to the prospective tariff legislation operated against an active movement in Coffees and Teas, though the former closed in somewhat better request. The ocean freight market was fairly supported as to rates, on a comparatively limited supply of tonnage and a fair average inquiry, chiefly for vessels for the Petroleum, West India, and general cargo trades.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,107,400
Decrease in Specie	167,800
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	569,500
Decrease in Deposits	2,332,900
Decrease in Circulation	80,200

	March 25,'71.	March 23,'72.	March 16,'72.
National Capital	$73,325,000	$71,875,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,385,800	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	291,114,320	277,761,500	279,868,900
Gold and Gold Notes	19,617,007	19,436,600	19,604,400
Other Legal Tenders	55,193,408	42,618,300	43,187,800
Deposits	255,774,302	203,717,000	206,049,900
Circulation	31,583,398	28,018,300	28,098,500
In Sub-Treasury	72,258,947	74,513,355	78,683,340

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 23, '72.	March 16, '72.	March 25, '71.
Deposits	$203,717,000	$206,049,900	$225,774,302
Circulation	28,018,300	28,098,500	31,583,398
Total	$231,735,300	$234,148,400	$257,357,700
Required 25 ⅌ cent.	$57,933,875	$58,537,100	$64,339,425
Gold and Greenbacks	62,054,900	62,792,200	74,810,415
Excess	$4,121,025	$4,255,100	$10,470,990
Rate for money,	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	5 ⅌ cent.

The import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $8,213,542, as against $7,580,607 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,120,757 against $5,123,187 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $675,626, against $1,531,579 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,348,588. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 13,098 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house;

July	$30,865,304	Feb. 10	$5,560,475
August	30,866,810	Feb. 17	7,317,339
September	33,010,576	Feb. 24	8,028,264
October	30,039,895	March 2	14,600,713
November	24,103,941	March 9	7,170,217
December	25,335,967	March 16	5,238,441
January	35,637,174	March 23	8,213,542
Total since July 1			$275,188,558
Against same date 1871			236,404,078
Increase since July 1			$38,784,480

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	Feb. 7	$5,308,173
August	19,510,337	Feb. 14	4,039,357
September	20,863,302	Feb. 21	4,089,230
October	22,356,227	Feb. 28	5,076,118
November	19,237,587	March 6	4,383,985
December	19,771,884	March 13	3,845,903
January	18,951,004	March 20	3,120,757
Total since July 1			$168,417,512
Against same time 1871			158,031,951
Increase since July 1			$10,385,561
Gold, March 23, 1872			109⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 25, 1871			110⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,233,695	Feb. 10	$80,012
August	2,701,287	Feb. 17	154,730
September	2,130,820	Feb. 24	356,936
October	2,086,891	March 2	678,388
November	2,124,359	March 9	396,753
December	2,034,192	March 16	730,640
January	1,540,362	March 23	675,726
Feb. 3	44,989		
Total since July 1			$26,969,780
Against same time 1871			55,007,281
Decrease since July 1			$28,037,501

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
January	13,696,420	January	15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March 2	1,291,000	March 2	2,567,343
March 9	2,722,234	March 9	666,031
March 16	3,365,920	March 16	402,730
March 23	2,348,588	March 23	250,356
Total 1872	$118,024,794	Total 1872	$62,109,020
Total 1871	108,434,875	Total 1871	66,262,358

CLOSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		March 25, 1871.
American Gold	110¼@109¾@109⅞	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅝@112⅜@112⅝	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅝@112⅜@112⅝	111
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	109⅝@109⅜@109⅝	...
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	102¼@101⅞@101⅞	95¾
Union Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	91⅞@92@91⅜@91⅞	83
N. Y. Cen.	95⅛@94½@96	95
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	90⅝@89½@90⅜	92
Rock Island	113⅝@112⅞@114¼	114¾
North-west Common	79@78⅜@82	86⅜
North-west Preferred	92¾@92⅝@91¾@94⅝	96⅜
Reading	113½@113⅛@114⅝	102¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾@44⅞@47⅝	47¾
St. Paul Common	59¼@59⅛@58¼@59⅝	61¾
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝@79@79⅝	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@75⅜@76⅞	57¼
Union Pacific	36¾@36⅞@39¼@38⅜	23⅜
Erie	45½@52@48@51¼	21
Western Telegraph	71⅝@70⅛@71⅝@71⅝	57⅛
Pacific Mail	62@58½@63@59@61⅝	43⅝
Lake Shore	93⅜@92⅝@93⅞	101⅜

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅝	112⅝
American Gold	109⅝	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95	95
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90	90⅞
Reading	113⅜	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114¼
North-west Common	80⅞	82
North-west Preferred	92½	94⅞
Pacific Mail	61½	61⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79⅞
St. Paul Common	59½	59⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76½	76⅜
Western Telegraph	71⅝	71⅝
Erie	49⅝	51¼
Union Pacific	38⅞	38⅜
Lake Shore	93½	93⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general market was strong.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 23.—FLOUR quiet; Double Extra, Spring, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT active, No. 2 Spring, $1 21¾@$1 21⅞, cash, $1 21¾ April. CORN weak, and closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 37¾c. April. OATS lower; No. 2 at 30¾c., cash; 30¼c.@30⅜c., April. RYE lower; No. 2 at 66c., April; no demand. BARLEY neglected; No. 2 Spring, 50c. Mess PORK, $11 70. LARD, $8 40. Bulk MEATS steady and firm; loose Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Hams, in pickle, 8¼c.@9c. Dressed HOGS, $5 10. WHISKY firm at 84½c. HOGS, $4 25@$4 80. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Winter Superfine, $5 85; Winter Extra, $6 10; Winter Double Extra, $6 50@$6 80. WHEAT—Spring strong; No. 2, $1 40; Winter held higher; No. 3, $1 73@$1 74 offered, $1 75 asked; No. 2 Winter Red held $1 80. CORN strong; closed higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@41c., closing 41½c.@42c. OATS firmer; No. 2, 36½c. BARLEY firm; prime to choice Iowa, 70c.@75c. RYE—No. 2 quiet at 80c. WHISKY unchanged. PORK dull at $12 on spot. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; loose Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. HAMS, 6½c. BACON—Only small order trade. LARD wanted at 8½c.; held firmly at 8¾c. Live HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—COTTON—Holders firm; light offerings; few buyers; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 2,489 bales; gross, 3,374 bales; exports, 2,031 bales; sales, 160 bales; stock, 166,266 bales. FLOUR—Lower grades easier; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $7 25. CORN quiet; Mixed, 80c.; White, 83c.@85c. OATS dull and lower at 58c. BRAN, $1 50. Mess PORK quiet at $13 35. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 10c.@11c. COFFEE ⅛c.@¼c. lower; Fair, 19c.@19⅜c.; Good, 19¾c.@20c.; Prime, 20⅛c.@20⅝c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120⅝. Sight DRAFTS on New-York, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. GOLD, 110¼.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—FLOUR in fair demand and advanced; Family, $7 60@$7 85. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 68@$1 72. CORN in fair demand and firm at 47c. RYE steady at 90c.@92c. OATS steady at 38c.@42c. BARLEY steady at 60c.@70c. BUTTER firm at 25c.@30c. PORK—An advance asked, but none established; $12 asked, $11 75 offered. LARD—An advance asked, but none established; Steam, 8⅜c.; Kettle, 8¾. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 5¾c. for Clear Rib, 6⅛c.@6¼c. for Clear. HAMS sold at 6¾c. BACON quiet and unchanged; Shoulders can be bought at 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS steady at $4 50@$4 80. WHISKY steady at 84c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 23.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. CORN unchanged; sales, 1,600 bushels at 71c., on the track. BARLEY—$1 for Bay Quinte. RYE held at 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 86c.@86½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—WHEAT—Steady milling demand at full prices; sales, 6,000 bushels Diehl and Treadwell, to arrive by canal and delivered in Troy, at $1 80; two cars Treadwell at $1 72@$1 75 for Nos. 2 and 1; one car Amber State, bagged, at $1 66, and three cars Diehl, bagged, at $1 82 and advance. RYE dull and unchanged. CORN steady; sales, two cars Western Mixed, via Susquehanna, at 71c. BARLEY—Steady trade demand; sales, 70,000 bushels, on canal near Cohoes, on private terms. OATS unchanged; sales, 130,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, in store, on private terms.

TOLEDO, March 23.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 67; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62½; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 Red, $1 54½@$1 55. CORN quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 47¼c.; Low Mixed, 47c.; White, 47½c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 41½c.; No. 2 at 37¾c.; Michigan, 39c. CLOVER-SEED—$5 for Michigan. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—TOBACCO strong; sales, 200 hhds. at full and unchanged rates. BAGGING firm at 17c.@17½c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer, but not quotably higher. BACON—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. PORK quiet at $12 25. WHISKY quiet at 84c.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2 at $1 22. OATS steady; No. 2 at 31¾c. CORN dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c. RYE dull and drooping; No. 1 at 69½c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Fall, 58½c. Mess PORK steady at $12. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Rail SHIPMENTS for the week—5,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. The market for FLOUR and GRAIN is generally dull, and prices are without important change. Sales 4 cars Western CORN at 56½c.@57c., on the track; 15,000 bushels Canada BARLEY at 95c., partly on time; 2,000 bushels Western BARLEY at 72c. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES scarce and nominal. SEEDS quiet and small sales at unchanged rates.

DETROIT, March 23.—FLOUR steady at $7 25@$7 75 for fair to choice. WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 66; No. 1 White, $1 60⅛; Amber Michigan, $1 55@$1 56. CORN steady at 49½c.@50c. CLOVER-SEED, $5 10, bid. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—COTTON firm; demand good; offerings fair; Middling, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 1,295 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,164 bales; coastwise, 217 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,746 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 62; No. 2, $1 50. CORN quiet at 52c. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand and steady at at 21c.; car lots, 22c., and 22½c. for trade lots.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 70c. OATS quiet and weak at 50c. BACON quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. LARD quiet and weak at 9c.@10c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 64c. RESIN quiet at $3 25 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 05 for hard; $5 05 for Yellow Dip and Virginia. TAR steady at $2 20.

MOBILE, March 23.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 146 bales; exports coastwise, 620 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,882 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 422 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,865 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,575 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. American securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅞.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅞.

PARIS, March 23—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Corn, 28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 48s.@52s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

General Turf Notes—Opening of the Campaign.

By announcement of GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary of the National Association, we learn that Mr. T. R. CLARK, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who was suspended in October last for non-payment of entrance-money to the Kalamazoo Association, has been reinstated.

There are now seventeen entries in the Sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, to be run on the first day of the July meeting at Saratoga. The additional entry is J. MCCORMICK's b. f. *Belle Aiken*, four years, by *Second Jack Malone*, out of *Mollie Ford*, by *Bonnie Laddie*.

The great sale of the Middle Park Stud, in England, the property of the late WM. BLENKIRON, will take place about July 23. It is said that strenuous efforts will be made to obtain *Stockwell* or *Blair Athol* for this country.

WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, the well-known trotting trainer and driver, of Boston, is lying dangerously ill in that city.

Kettledrum by *Rataplan* out of *Hybla* by *The Provost*, the winner of the English Derby in 1861, has been sold for stock purposes in Austria.

The English sporting papers say that Admiral ROUS has withdrawn his notices of motion to the Jockey Club, heretofore published, in regard to "declarations to win." Instead of them, he will move the following resolution, which covers all the ground necessary:

"That no person starting one, two or more horses shall give orders to his jockey to pull up a horse that has a chance of winning on any plea of declaration or under any circumstances."

The old Admiral is on the war-path, and is determined to rectify all abuses that come under his notice.

Gao by *Jeff. Davis* out of *Ninette* by *Revenue* and his full sister *Albuera*, have taken their initial lessons in jumping and have made rapid progress. The hurdle brigade is being strongly reinforced for the coming campaign and somebody's calculations will be upset with regard to the "King of the Hurdlers."

Dr. J. W. WELDON has strengthened the animal forces under his command by the addition of Mr. JAMES E. KELLEY's b. c. *Gilmore* by *Ansel*, dam *Jenny P.* and *Molly McIntyre* by *Star Davis*, dam *Zara* by imp. *Zingaree*. *Gilmore* is to be gelded.

C. P. COYLE has arrived at Jerome Park from the West with the *Bonnie Scotland* filly, *Experience Oaks* and *Belle Aiken*.

Next Saturday the Metarie Jockey Club opens the campaign, weather permitting.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Pork, pks	208
Bees-wax, pkg	1	Beef, pks	47
Cotton, bales	966	Cut-meats, pks	2,064
Dried Fruit, pks	72	Grease, pks	15
Eggs, bbls	3,407	Lard, pks	1,910
Flour, bbls	7,765	Stearine, pks	66
Corn, bushels	42,200	Butter, pks	813
Oats, bushels	10,875	Cheese, pks	664
Barley, bushels	1,500	Tallow, pks	91
Grass-seed, bags	353	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	425	Dressed Hogs, No	130
Corn-meal, bbls	2,860	Pecans, pks	36
Corn-meal, bags	900	Rice, pks	26
Hemp, bales	92	Spelter, slabs	300
Hides, No	7,590	Starch, boxes	950
Hides, bales	25	Silver-ore, sacks	1,167
Leather, sides	10,498	Tea, half-chests	942
Spirits Turp., bbls	76	Tobacco, hhds	171
Tar, bbls	354	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	220
Resin, bbls	601	Whisky, bbls	666
Oil-cake, pks	500	Wool, bales	254

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool.—238 bags Ore, 50 cases Machinery, 1,103 boxes Bacon, 192 bales Offal, 665 bales Cotton, 53 bags Clover-seed, 14 pks. Bees-wax, 77 bales Leather, 100 bbls. Apples, 111 boxes Ham, 166 cases Sewing Machines, 18 boxes Clocks, 251 tcs. Beef, 2 cases Furs, 8 cases Spokes, 7 cases Pumps, 26 cases Hardware, 948 boxes Cheese, 10 bbls. Tongues, 100 bbls. Oysters, 313 boxes Meats, 56,500 lbs. Lard, 20 tcs. Ham.

By the bark *Ching Foo*, for London.—4,078 bags Oil-cake.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—50,454 bushels Corn, 300 tons Log-wood, 200 bbls. Resin, 238 tcs. Beef, 52 cases Sewing-machines, 8 hhds. Tallow, 139 boxes Bacon, 200 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—8 cases Ribbons, 2 cases Revolvers, 6 cases Silk-worm Eggs, 2 cases Cigars, 3 cases Oil Paintings, 177 pks. Bark, 6 cases Velvets, 10 bags Roots, 30 pks. Machinery, 279 cases Sewing-machines, 2 bales Furs, 5 cases Wine, 15 cases Wintergreen, 90,511 lbs. Ham, 8 bbls. Pork, 95,617 lbs. Lard, 2 bales Feathers, 150 boxes Bellies, 80 boxes Bacon, 25 bales Sponges, 75 logs Cedar, 61 bbls. Tallow, 41 bbls. Potatoes, 150 hhds. Tallow, 2 casks Wine, 431 Oars, 10 cases Oysters.

By the ship *Moonlight*, for Antwerp—2,051 boxes Bacon, 1,150 tcs. Lard, 254 bbls. Resin, 23 cases Tobacco, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 1 box Butter, 12 dozen Pails, 12 Chairs.

By the brig *Catharina*, for Elsinore and orders—1,237 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Maria Stella*, for St. Pierre—500 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Ham, 50,000 lbs. Lard, 430 pks. Fish, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 4 Carriages, 3,780 Shooks and Heads, 4,000 Staves.

By the brig *Geo. Burnham*, for Cardenas—500 empty Hhds.

By the bark *John Griffin*, for Cardenas—Ballast.

By the bark *Carlota*, for Caibarien—200 bags Rice, 200 boxes Petroleum, 17,406 lbs. Lard, 6 boxes Bacon, 4,894 lbs. Tallow, 1 bbl. Cotton Waste, 1,000 Shooks and Heads, 2 bales Duck, 2,767 gallons Oil.

By the schooner *Gerent*, for St. Kitts—700 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 25 bbls. Pork, 939 lbs. Butter, 400 lbs. Lard, 55 bbls. Bread, 140 pks. Oil-meal, 100 bags Corn, 50 reams Paper, 10 boxes Soap, 300 boxes Candles, 300 Shooks, 30 boxes Cheese.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *Orpheus*, 172,344½ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Bremen, by the ship *Annie Bingay*, 338,247 gallons Crude Petroleum....For Barbadoes, by the brig *Moses Day*, 4,500 gallons Refined Petroleum, in cases. ....For Lockport, N. S., by the brig *Caroni*, 4 bbls. Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Lizzie*, for Belfast, 20,321 22-56 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—The Washington reports relative to the prospective tariff changes tended to check the demand, and in the local market there was but little animation apparent, yet values were quoted steady, as in our last. At Baltimore, sales were made of 4,700 bags Rio by the *Palladin*, and at New-Orleans, 3,400 bags do. by the *Henrietta*, and resales there of one or two invoices on private terms.

COTTON—Has been offered less freely for early delivery, and has been quoted up ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on, however, a light business; sales, 1,075 bales, including 323 bales to shippers, 399 bales to spinners, and 353 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand has been quite active at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 21,400 bales, (10,600 bales last evening and 10,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 600 bales at 22c.; April, 2,100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 700 bales at 22¼c., 1,000 bales at 22⅜c., 400 bales at 22 7-32c., 1,100 bales at 22 3-16c.; May, 800 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 700 bales at 22¾c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23⅛c.; July, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23⅛c.; August, 700 bales at 23c.; September, 500 bales at 21⅝c.; December, 300 bales at 18⅝c.; And today, for March, 100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c.; April, 500 bales at 22 3-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 3-16c., 2,300 bales at 22¼c., 400 bales at 22 5-16c., 800 bales at 22¼c.; May, 300 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 1,700 bales at 22¾c.; 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 900 bales at 23c., 800 bales at 23c.; June, 300 bales at 23 5-16c.; July, 100 bales at 23⅜c.; 200 bales at 23⅜c.; August, 500 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23⅛c. Exchanged—1¼c. paid to exchange 400 bales April for 400 bales July; ⅝c. paid to exchange 100 bales April for 100 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 22.06c.; May, 22.67c.; June, 23.08c.; September, 21.25c.; October, 19.54c. The receipts at this port today were 966 bales, including 194 bales from Charleston, 8 bales from Wilmington, N. C., 95 bales from Indianola, Texas, 669 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 37,340 bales, against 50,632 the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,373,790 bales, against 3,226,601 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23	23⅛
Good Middling	23⅝	23¾	23⅞	24

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less active call noted for State and Western Flour, since our last. The offerings of desirable lots, however, have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer, particularly for Trade and Family Extras, which have been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$7; good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 80@$6 90; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. Extra Western ("Home Mills,") last half of May delivery, at $7 25 ⅌ bbl., an advance of 25c. ⅌ bbl. on the previous contract.

Southern Flour has been in more request and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls. at $6 50@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls., Richmond delivery, reported at $9 25 ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour continues quiet since our last at from $8 50@$8 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in demand within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $3 45@$3 70 for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 60 for Yellow; $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Under less favorable foreign advices the Wheat market has shown less firmness, particularly for Spring, which has been offered with more freedom, and quoted off in price about 2c. a bushel, on a restricted business, for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at $1 58 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for milling; $1 56 for straight No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, for export; $1 70@$1 75 for Red and Amber Jersey, Pennsylvania and Western, in lots; $1 80 for White Michigan, and $1 95 for a retail lot of extra choice do. The general market closed in favor of purchasers, who seemed reluctant to operate with freedom....Corn has been quoted cheaper and less active at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 71c.@71½c. for New Mixed, in lots, closing at about 71½c., for prime samples, delivered; 70c. for do. in store; 72c.@72½c. for Yellow and White Western, and 72c.@72½c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel....Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet. Western quoted 90c., in store....Barley has been very slow of sale within our previous range; sales, 5,800 bushels at 82c. for Western, and 73c.@75c. for State....Barley-Malt dull; 1,000 bushels State were sold at $1 for two-rowed, and small lots of Canada and City at former figures....Oats have been offered rather more freely and have been quoted a shade firmer, though not in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 54c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 52c. for light Illinois, in store, and 56c.@58½c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and Ohio, from track and delivered.

HAY—There has been a meagre offering of stock and prices of Bale Hay have been fairly supported, though the demand has been on a moderate scale. We quote: Bale at $1 30@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Clover Hay, 50c.@90c. Straw has been in request at from 50c.@$1 15 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand for desirable lots has been fair, but business has been checked by the scant offerings of foreign, and the very confident views of owners. The week's receipts have been 112,814 Hides and 140 bales do., including 97,213 Hides from domestic ports. Sales 61,410 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 8,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 28c.@28½c.; 13,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 27½c., gold selected; 1,500 Dry California, to arrive, 24 lbs.; 300 Dry California Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Dry Bogota, 22 lbs., 25¼c., gold, as they run; 2,050 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs.; 300 Dry Sisal and Campeachy, 20 lbs.; 2,760 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs.; 17,600 Dry Indianola, part to arrive, 24 lbs.; 5,840 Dry Texas, 24 lbs.; 170 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 1,700 Dry and Dry-salted New-Orleans, 20@28 lbs.; 1,100 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs.; 2,100 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,200 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12c., currency selected. The stock on hand is 41,100 Hides and 40 bales, (same time last year 143,700 Hides and 1,400 bales,) as follows: 4,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 800 Dry Central America; 50) Dry Truxillo; 7,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla; 400 Dry and Salted Maranham; 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 12,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, Cow from Europe; 40 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been somewhat firmer in their views, on a better demand from export buyers, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealings, and the market ruled tame.... Refined has been in some request, but held at 22½c.@23c. for early delivery, thus checking operations.... At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were 21½c.@21⅝c., on a rather better inquiry, and some transactions were reported for export, without definite particulars. Refined, in cases, continues in light request at 27½c.@28c. here....Crude has been quiet at 12½c. ⅌ gallon....Shipping Crude at 17c....Naphtha dull within a range of from 10½c.@11c....From the Creek the advices are of a slow movement, with Upper and Lower Road deliveries quoted $3 60@$3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate call for Pork for early delivery at about previous prices, chiefly for new City Mess, old Western do. and Extra Prime. Sales have been reported of 820 bbls. at $13@$13 12½ for new Western Mess, $13 for new City Mess, $12 50 for old Mess, $11 for Extra Prime, and $13 37½ for uninspected new Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, a livelier demand has been noted, and sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller March, at $13 05; 250 bbls., seller April, at $13 10; 1,000 bbls. seller May, at $13 20@$13 25; 250 bbls., seller June, at $13 37½; and 1,500 bbls., seller August, at $13 50 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand and weak in price at 5⅝c.@6½c. for City, ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet but steady at 8¼c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last include 104 pks. Hams, part at 8¼c.@8⅜c., and 60 pks. Shoulders at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb. ....Bacon has been in more confident demand, mostly for shipment, at comparatively firm rates, with sales reported since our last of 3,000 boxes, including 1,850 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.; 300 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7 3-16c.; 700 boxes Long Clear at 7c., and 150 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in rather slack request, for early delivery, at less buoyant prices. City has been particularly dull. Sales have been reported of 700 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅝c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9⅛c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime City Steam and Kettle; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted, and sales have been reported of 2,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller April, at 9⅛c.; 1,500 tcs., seller May, at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9¼c., and 500 tcs., seller June, at 9⅜c., ⅌ lb....Beef has been moderately sought after at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for extra Mess; sales, 170 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal at from $12@$18 for new prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $22@$26 as the extremes; sales, 190 bbls.

SEEDS—The general market has been quiet, today, but values have not varied much; 180 bags Ohio Clover were sold at 8¾c.@9c., and small lots of prime Indiana at 9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted rather less firm, on a moderate call. Sales, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 4,000 lbs. Para, and 10,000 lbs. Texas and Southern. Receipts, 109 bales Para, 16 bales Central American, 24 bales Mexican and Texas, 5 bales Jamaica, and 6 bales Truxillo. We quote *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.@55c.; Guatamala, 60c.@62c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.@52c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. Desirable lots of Goat have been in light supply, and wanted at very firm prices. Sales, 100 bales Mexicans. Receipts, 292 bales East India, 108 bales Mexican and Texas, 178 bales Payta, 93 bales African, and 30 bales Rio Hache. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 52c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold. Buenos Ayres 50c.@52c.; Payta, 48c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 36c.@38c.; Madras, each, 52c.@56c.; Pat a, 46c.@48c.; East India Tanned Goat, 95c.@$1; East India Tanned Sheep, 72c.@75c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered more freely, particularly hogshead Muscovadoes, prices of which have been quoted on ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower, leading to a more active business for refining purposes. Centrifugal stock has been held with a fair show of confidence, on a moderate movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,846 hhds. and 700 boxes, including 100 hhds. new crop fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 1,487 hhds. good common to about prime refining do. do. at 8⅜c.@9c.; 511 hhds. Centrifugal at from 9⅝c.@10c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 328 hhds. Melado at 6⅞c.; and 700 boxes Clayed Havana, No. 12, at 9⅛c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; good do. at 8⅞c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades, Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅝c.@8⅝c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The offerings of stock have been on a moderate scale at about previous prices, but the demand has been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported of 97,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for fair to choice. Of Stearine, 30 tcs. sold at 9½c.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet; 100 bbls. were sold at 89c.@89½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights there was not much activity, yet rates were fairly supported, with rather more steadiness in the instance of Grain. The chartering movement was on a moderate scale. The chief call was for vessels for the Petroleum trade. Vessels were also in request for the West India trade, and for general cargo....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 23,000 bushels Wheat, for Wednesday's steamer, at 5⅜d.; 3,800 bushels do. at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 125 bags Clover-seed at 25s.; 300 boxes Cheese and 35 bbls. Apples on private terms. ....For London, by sail, 100 bales Cloves at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British bark, reported with 700 hhds. Molasses, from Philadelphia, on private terms; two brigs, with Sugar, from Barbados, at 44s.@45s.; a British bark, 456 tons, with Sugar, from Trinidad, at 45s....For Cork and orders, a British schooner, 135 tons, reported with Sugar, from Trinidad, at 50s.... For Dublin, a British bark, 782 tons, reported with Deals, from St. John's, at 80s....For Antwerp, 4,000 bags San Domingo Coffee, reported at 27s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d.; a small quantity of Cedar-wood at 25s. ⅌ ton, and 40 bbls. Honey at 34½c. ⅌ gallon....For Bremen, 400 tcs. Lard, reported on private terms; and a German ship, 732 tons, reported (to arrive) with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a German bark, 562 tons, (now here,) with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., with privilege of Hamburg at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, 10 cases Merchandise at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton....There were some three or four other Petroleum charters (vessels to arrive) from Philadelphia to the Continent rumored, but without reliable particulars....For the Adriatic, a German brig, 144 tons, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum hence at 35c., gold....For Cardenas, a British brig, 300 tons, reported with Shooks, from St. John's, at 22c.; and a bark, 600 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, at $6 75 and $4 62½....For St. Jago de Cuba, a bark, 575 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, at $7 50 and $5....For the north side of Cuba, a brig, 450 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, on private terms....For Sagua, a schooner, 450 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, at 45c. and $4 50....For Matanzas, a brig, 400 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, at 4c. and $4 75....For Havana, a schooner, 800 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, with Molasses, on private terms.... For Caibarien, a schooner, 450 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, at 50c. and $4 50....For Porto Rico, a brig, 2,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, with Sugar and Molasses, at 52½c. and $5. ....For Barbados, a brig, 4,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, with general cargo, at $2,000, gold; a schooner, 2,000 bbls. capacity, from do., similar cargo, privilege of St. Vincent's and back, at $2,700, gold.... For a Windward Island, a schooner, 2,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at 60c....For the River Platte, a British bark, reported with 350,000 feet Lumber, from a Southern port, at $22 and 5 per cent.... For Valparaiso, a British ship, 852 tons, with Lumber, from San Francisco, on private terms....For New-Castle, New South Wales, an American ship, 975 tons, reported from San Francisco, in ballast, and thence with Coal, to Hong Kong, on private terms....For the Delaware Breakwater, a British brig, 215 tons, with Sugar, from Trinidad, at 35c....For Baltimore, a British brig, 288 tons, with Sugar, from Trinidad, at 30c.

COAL.

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Broker and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
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IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$13 PER ton, hand-picked and delivered. Send orders to importer's yard, No. 333 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:
4,730 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
Cargo bark *Chieftain*, from Messina.
Immediately after, within their store:
1,100 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam ship *Tyrian*, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,853 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex *Minnesota*, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

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Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

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STAMMERING.—NO CURE, NO PAY. DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, NO. 402 4TH-AV.

You are at liberty to refer any parties to me who may wish information regarding your success in the treatment of STAMMERING. The results in the case of a member of my own family, and in others whose progress I have closely watched, are conclusive to me that your system is the true one. I cannot refrain from congratulating you that an infirmity so embarrassing and so difficult to remedy has found a complete master in your hands. THOMAS STREET, Pastor of North Presbyterian Church, 319 West 29th-st.

Other references: C. J. Hepburn, Superintendent of Oil Creek Railroad; Oscar F. Kepler, No. 42 Duane-st.; George B. Ferris, No. 127 West 12th-st.; James Keecel, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Beckwith, Waterbury, Conn.; Thomas Chegwidden, Dover, N. J.; Deputy Collector Murray, Custom-house; nephew of publisher of New-York *Sun*, and twenty others.

PERSONAL.

A LADY UNDER MENTAL DERANGEment left her home, 21st inst., about 7 A. M.; she is short and slim, blue eyes, brown hair, cut short, dark clothes and black vail; can scarcely speak English; any one that can give any information regarding her will greatly oblige her relations. Address Sixteenth Precinct Station, No. 230 West 20th-st., New-York.

SAFES.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTRA-SIZE LILLIE'S Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, in every respect as good as new, for sale at a discount. Address Box No. No. 3,345 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

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A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

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A CARD.

The undersigned respectfully begs to call the attention of the musical public to the commencement of a Spring course about the 1st of April, for thorough instruction in piano, violin, singing, and harmony. He will be assisted by the most celebrated professors in every branch, among whom are: Herr Carl Fradel and Mons. Henry Maylath, both celebrated as composers and pianists and experienced teachers; Dr. S. Henry Cutler, the eminent organist; and Herr G. Carlberg, of the Italian Opera, Warsaw; Signor G. Morosini, the brilliant pianist; Mme. de Barry, from Paris Conservatory; Miss Eliza Cooke, pupil of Thalberg.

For terms and further particulars, apply as above.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

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A fine assortment of first-class
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At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low, good as new.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $60, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent; applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, so that the rent will pay for them.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brintnall, (wife of John O. Brintnall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus R. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catherine M. Van Voorhis, wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, Jr., defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb'y 10, 1872.

STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

f19-law6wM*

UPON THE PETITION OF THE Averill Chemical Paint Company, dated March 14, 1872, by which it appears that they are the owners of certain premises situate on the southerly side of Water-street, between Bridge and Gold streets, in the City of Brooklyn, and described with other property adjoining in a certain mortgage made by Samuel R. Marshall and Rachel, his wife, to the Merchant's Fire Insurance Company, to secure the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, dated June 15, 1827, and recorded in the Kings County Register's office, in Liber 15 of Mortgages, page 73, June 16, 1827. That said mortgage has been duly paid, but has never been discharged of record; that said mortgagee, the Merchant's Fire Insurance then doing business is dead, having ceased doing business more than thirty-five years since, to wit: in the year 1836; that their business matters were settled and wound up by receivers, now also long since deceased; that said mortgage has never been assigned or transferred. Now, on motion of George H. Graunis, attorney for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons interested therein show cause before me, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and such mortgage be discharged of record, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the discharge of mortgages in certain cases," passed April 19, 1862. And it is further ordered, that this order be published once a week for two weeks, in the New-York *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York.—Dated March 15, 1872.

Mh18-law2wM J. W. GILBERT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES WARDEN and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against B. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500,) with interest from the 16th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Wall-st.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1872.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
f19-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
f26-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new, first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, No. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Articles received on storage for disposal at private sale.
JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR Europe offer their furniture at private sale. Address H. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Hamlet, (Italian Opera,) —Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Frou-Frou—Mr. Louis James and Miss Agnes Ethel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy —Farces.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture and Exhibition of Laughing-Gas, by Dr. Colton.

The New-York Times.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Everybody remembers the enormous frauds in naturalization papers that were perpetrated by the Democratic Party in 1868, and which were only a part of the gigantic scheme of fraud by which the electoral vote of the State was given to Horatio Seymour and Carl Schurz's present ally, Frank Blair. These frauds were subsequently closely investigated, and their methods pretty thoroughly disclosed. They were believed to originate largely in the Supreme Court of the First District, and in the Superior Court. Mr. Rush C. Hawkins has introduced a bill, which will come up in a few days, providing for shutting off votes based on these frauds in future elections. It provides that no certificate of naturalization issued by either of the above-named Courts in September or October, 1868, shall be accepted as valid by election officers, unless its validity be tested by an examination before the Court of Common Pleas and approved. If approved, the State pays the costs, if rejected, the possessor of the certificate. The object of the bill is a good one.

It is scarcely probable that Mr. Greeley will publish the evidence given by Mr. George Bliss before the Custom-house Committee, and yet that is a pity, for there is plenty of good reading in it. In his declining years Mr. Greeley appears to think that he has "squelched" an adversary when he has given him a nick-name, more or less childish and absurd. Mr. Bliss has been favored with one of these handles to his name, but it has not quite used him up. He testifies to many facts which show what a disreputable gang was the "Republican" organization manœuvred by Tweed and Hank Smith, and until very recently presided over by Horace Greeley. We advise people to read Mr. Bliss' evidence, if only to see what kind of men they are who now lead the "Anti-Grant" movement in this City. They may also be amused by the appearance of Senator Casserly as special advocate for Mudgett.

A bill to abolish the limitation of legal rates of interest is before the Legislature. We can conceive of no sound argument against its passage. The Usury law is a dead letter so far as its ostensible effect goes, while its operation in aid of extortionists is very powerful. Instead of preventing, it promotes usury, and allows note-shavers to get from twelve to forty-seven per cent. for money for which, if there were no legal obstacles to competition in lending, they could not get more than eight to ten per cent. Moreover, every law that cannot be enforced detracts from the authority of laws that ought to be enforced. In every light the repeal of the Usury law is desirable, and, as it has the support of Mr. Alvord, we hope he may be able to push it through.

Connecticut.

Our correspondence from Connecticut, this morning, gives a full, able, and candid statement of the progress of the campaign in that State. It will be noticed that in Connecticut, as in New-Hampshire, the Democratic leaders, while clinging perversely to their strict party organization, are fighting with the weapons furnished by discontented Republicans, and seeking with all their strength to get a verdict against the Administration. In other words, they are doing beforehand, and on a small scale, precisely what they will try to do in the national election—that is, to gain power without caring how they gain it, and reserving the means of using it as they choose if they do get it. They are willing to repudiate their former professions—thus stripping them of their sincerity, which was all that made them tolerable; they are willing to nominally join in movements for aims which are utterly foreign to their practice and principles, like the professed civil service reform; they are willing to give in their verbal adhesion to the ideas of liberty and the perpetuity of the Union; but they are *not* willing to give up their organization, or resign the power that organization gives them to carry out their real designs.

Now, in all fairness and courtesy, acknowledging that the mass of the Democratic Party have always been as sincere as the mass of the Republicans, and that very many of them have been as patriotic, is a party controlled by such leaders fit or unfit to be trusted? These leaders ask the people of Connecticut to say that the Administration ought to be surrendered to a party composed mainly of Democrats. Can the people of Connecticut fairly say any such thing? Granting, for the moment, that some of the blame cast on the Republican Administration is deserved, is a party that thus presents so clear a case of false pretences likely to do any better? The Republican Party has, in the main, done well. That is not to be disputed. In the old State Governments where it has been in power, it has an excellent record. In Connecticut itself the Democratic Convention could not find a word to say against its conduct of State affairs. In the National Government it has fully met the demands of the people in the essential points of reconstruction, economy, reduction of the debt, reduction of taxation, maintenance of the national credit, and conduct of foreign affairs. Is a party without one single principle to carry out in national administration, with the ugly record of Tammany to show its real attitude toward political virtue, and now trying to skulk into power under false colors—is such a party to be trusted to do better than the Republican Party? Supposing that there is hanging on the skirts of the Government a fringe of self-seeking politicians, have these politicians ever done anything more suspicious, more discreditable to the party they act with, than the Democratic leaders are now doing systematically all over the country, and doing with special boldness in Connecticut?

The organs of the "Liberal" Republicans are seeking to persuade the voters of Connecticut that it makes no difference which way they vote on Monday next. But if the voters should adopt this view so far as to allow the Democratic candidates to be elected, they would immediately discover that it made a great deal of difference. It would instantly be claimed that such a result was not a mere expression of disapproval of the Republican State Administration, but a vote of want of confidence in the Republican National Administration. The Democrats have made national issues the only issues in Connecticut. When the "Liberal" organs try to persuade the people to disregard this fact, it is because they know that such a course would help the Democrats. The people of Connecticut cannot safely follow such suggestions. They must fairly answer the demand made of them by the Democrats, and say whether they would rather give the National Government to a bad party on the strength of death-bed professions of reform, or continue it in the hands of a party that has been tried and not found wanting. Any considerable change in the vote of Connecticut will inevitably be interpreted as bearing on this question, and the voters must expect that their action, whatever it may be, will affect that interpretation. On the 1st of April they vote to strengthen a good Republican Administration, or to help a very transparent Democratic trick.

A "Picture on the Ground."

In reading the two admirable letters recently addressed to the Department of Parks by Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted, the designers and constructors of the Central Park, and then the plans and purposes of Messrs. Sweeny and Hilton, as expressed in their costly report just issued (with a protest) by the Commissioners, one has somewhat of the feeling which all lovers of beauty would have if the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Museum of Art announced their purposes "to improve and correct" their glorious picture of Rubens.

We need not be informed by these distinguished "landscape-painters" that the Park was a picture, a work of art, with a purpose, a unity, and with every accessory carefully designed and inserted—the whole public felt that instinctively. Yet it is valuable and interesting to have these artists analyze and unfold their work, so that coming generations and future guardians of this "painting on the ground" may preserve it intact, and with its design and effects unobstructed. In studying their careful explanation of the plan and purpose of their picture, one is not more struck with their sense of harmony and power of producing it, than with their profound sympathy with the popular wants which made this work necessary. Comparing their truly "democratic" feeling for the needs of the masses in this overcrowded City, their careful and exquisite contrivances for meeting these wants, and their wonderful skill in constructing a work of art out of such difficult materials—comparing all this, we say, with the ignorant conceit, the atrocious carelessness, the blunders and blemishes shown in the short administration of Sweeny and Hilton, we can only be grateful that the Tammany Ring fell when it did, before it had utterly destroyed the most beautiful thing in New-York.

What Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted always kept in view in their original design, and in the subsequent filling up of it, was the period a hundred years before them, when, as they say, "a Chinese wall" of stone houses should line both sides of this green retreat, and the hurry and bustle of two or three millions of people should beat and surge around its rural borders. They foresaw how then, amid miles of crowded streets and lofty houses, this would be the only quiet green spot where the tired and worn citizen could breathe pure air, look on grass and flowers and foliage, and have a bit of the country amid the smoky, dusty, dreary City. Toward this end they turned their whole design. To save the future citizen from the din of traffic they introduced their most original feature—the sunken roads. To guard his eye from the incessant spectacle of brown-stone fronts, they planted the borders of the Park or the edges of the walks with screens of wood and shrubbery.

Glimpses were given him through undergrowth of broad green meadows; and he was taken out of the stately avenue of elms, to the forest labyrinth of the "Ramble," with rocks covered with lichens and overgrown with wild vines. Architecture was everywhere subordinated to nature. All shows or public spectacles or places of amusement were to be held of little account compared with the one great object, of securing a pastoral landscape and a sylvan retreat within the noisy City. Even drives and roads were secondary to the aim of contriving quiet walks, and shady seats, and lonely rambles for the great masses of the town who would naturally be on foot. The prescribed form of the ground, it need not be said, was unfortunate—a narrow and formal paralellogram. It became necessary first of all, wherever possible, to so plant trees as to form a woodside, and thus screen the view of the town from observers within the Park. The City visitor must imagine himself in the country. Then it was of the utmost importance to form of the remaining ground broad, open, tranquil pastoral scenes, so as to favor the imagination as to the distance of the ground from the busy streets. This was difficult, owing both to the form of the plot, and the rocky nature of the ground. Then, beyond these open landscapes, art required more picturesque and obscure scenes, with much detail, so that the mind would be refreshed by an entire contrast of scenery, and by the impression of space and variety, which such different treatment would produce.

In the planning out of walks and drives, great care and skill were necessary. The pedestrians were not to interfere with the driving, and yet they should have here and there the enjoyment of the spectacle it presented. The rambles and walks should as little as possible cross the drives, and the roads for horseback riding should be independent to a great degree of both. Buildings, too, should everywhere be subordinate to the purpose of the Park, and be only a natural feature of a pastoral or rural scene. In only one place could an exception to this be admitted, and that was on the borders of that hideous feature of the Park—the great reservoir. Here, other and more ambitious structures might be erected.

It need not be said that Messrs. Sweeny and Hilton deliberately disregarded all these wise purposes of the design. Demagogues that they were, they claimed a right for every house-owner on the borders of the Park to "have his view uninterrupted;" they broke through the invaluable screen on the edges; they began to break up the only bit of pastoral landscape into vulgar "Zoological Gardens;" they put their rude fingers into the lovely, picturesque scenes, tore up the vines, stripped the rocks, and changed the effect; they began to alter the character of the buildings and make them "more of a credit to the City," and a blemish to the Park; they opened quiet sylvan retreats to the gaze, and changed walks without consideration of disturbing the comfort of foot-travelers; things that were carefully concealed they revealed; and great numbers of buildings were designed or partly constructed by them which would have utterly destroyed the original design of the Park, and made it an eyesore to all lovers of rural beauty.

The public will breathe freely now that these vulgar demagogues are taken out from their places, as "artists or improvers" of the most beautiful work of art in this City. We shall now have the original design carried out in all its harmony of purpose. The Park will more and more become the delight of our tired and overworked population. Here the families of the poor will enjoy a glimpse of flowers, and trees, and green fields, and quiet forest nooks; here the weary mechanic, the professional man, the merchant, and, above all, the children of the City, will for a time breathe purer air, and gain a new strength; and they will one and all thank Providence, which saved this lovely scene from the vandals of Tammany, and gave it again into the hands of artists, to whom it has been a labor of love to create and beautify it.

The Miller Case.

The abstract of the evidence in the Miller case, (so far as it has gone,) which we publish this morning, will serve to show the public whether we have made attacks upon the Insurance Superintendent, which are unwarranted and unjust. It is proved that Miller received a percentage on the transfer of securities, and applied it to his own use, instead of accounting for it to the State. Mr. Miller produces an "opinion" from Judge Reynolds supporting him in this course, but no State officer can be found to approve of it, and it was never adopted until Mr. Miller came into office. It is proved that heavy fees were exacted from the insurance companies for examinations, and that in some cases additional fees were demanded before these companies could obtain their certificates. It is sworn to that one company at least was ruined by Miller's treatment of it. It is proved that Miller's agents demanded a commission of twenty-five per cent. on printing done for the Insurance Department, and that the printers were told the work would be taken away from them if the said commission was not paid. There is a very extraordinary story of some relatives of Miller demanding compensation from a company, which had better be read in the evidence. It is proved that Miller kept the funds of the Insurance Department in his own name, and that the "State received no interest from these deposits, although they amounted to from $60,000 to $80,000 per annum." The President of the National Life Insurance Company testified that he paid $2,500 for an examination, and that "Miller sometimes injured companies by holding them to a liability which did not exist, while he threw out assets which did exist. Miller had the power to injure a company, right or wrong, and witness thought he had injured the life companies millions of dollars by throwing the business, through his policy, into other States." The President of the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Society deposed that he had paid one thousand dollars for an examination. "Although he knew that the price was high, he also thought it good policy to pay it, as other companies were paying large amounts." The Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company testified that he paid Miller $2,500 for an examination in 1870. A large mass of similar evidence was given—we need not repeat it here, since it is all set forth in another column. To our minds, it is perfectly conclusive of the main charges which we have made. We submit the evidence, compiled without bias from the official reports, to the *Nation*, and other papers, which have assailed us for "exposing" Miller, at the same time acknowledging that they have not looked into the facts. There is no excuse for them not doing now what they ought to have done at first.

The Charter and Amendments.

The charter of the Committee of Seventy, even with the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee, secures very great opportunities for the people of this City. It gives them a chance, for the first time in many years, of securing a responsible Government, with adequate power, which shall represent with reasonable fairness the entire community. In the Boards of Aldermen the minority not only have a fair proportion of the members, but those members can choose their own representatives in most of the Departments. Through the Aldermanic Boards thus constituted, must pass the whole of the business of the City Government, so far as it involves the expenditure of money or the incurring of indebtedness. This of itself is an immense advantage. It simplifies the affairs of the City, and makes it possible to obtain from one source some complete and accurate idea of the way in which they are being conducted.

The local Legislature is precisely what such a body ought to be. It is the agent of the people for the exercise of those general powers, and all of them, which belong to the people of a city. It determines the amount of money to be raised, adjusts the taxes by which it is to be raised, directs the ends for which it shall be expended, and apportions the amounts which each of the subordinate branches shall use. In the exercise of these important powers, the Mayor participates by the employment of the veto power. In the simplification of the Government thus attained, there is great reason to hope for increased efficiency, while many a door to fraud, flung wide open by the Tweed Charter, is peremptorily closed and barred. For years the tax-payers of this City have been pouring money into the hands of the tax-collectors, in amounts whose limit they had no means of fixing, for purposes they had no means of ascertaining. This money has been expended by a half dozen sets of men, guided by no proper supervision, responsible to no one for the details of their action, and substantially possessing despotic powers with reference to the property of citizens. Each board had its own treasurer, received its money in a lump, and spent it at will—generally the whole of it in the first half of the year, leaving the expenses of the latter half to be a mortgage on the revenues of the next twelvemonth.

To all this the new charter puts an end. Every Department must have its funds appropriated by the Board of Aldermen; it must then draw its moneys from and return its vouchers specifically to one Department—that of finance; and in the proceedings of the Aldermen, and the transactions of the Finance Department, both of which are to be regularly published, is to be found a complete record of the City Government.

Of the amendments to the charter, the most important is that placing the appointment of the Commissioners of Public Safety, having charge of the Departments of Police, Fire, and Health, in the hands of Judges Curtis and Sedgwick. Of the motive in thus attempting to elevate these Departments above the reach of political changes, we have already expressed our approval. The consummation is devoutly to be wished. But we have grave doubts of the wisdom of the method proposed. The Judges of the Superior Court, in whose hands this appointing power is lodged, were not selected for any such purpose. In asking them to make important appointments to office, there is a glaring contradiction to the general principle of our State Constitution, and to the principle of the charter on which it is proposed to engraft this change. Patronage in any shape is a bad thing for a Judge to touch, and patronage of the very great extent contemplated in this amendment is specially bad. The Board of Public Safety will have the immediate selection and control of some two thousand men in the Police, some twelve hundred men in the Fire Department, and several hundred men in the Health Department. The Judges, therefore, will indirectly determine the disposition of a power greater than that of the Governor of the State, and great enough, under ordinary conditions, to control the politics of the City, or even, in close elections, of the State. We submit, with all respect to the excellent gentlemen who are contemplated in the act, that such power is not proper to a Judge's office in the first instance, and that the precedent established is unqualifiedly bad.

Concerning the amendment substituting two Boards of Aldermen for one, we would suggest, in case of its adoption, that one of the Boards be elected at large. Certainly to gain the advantage usually sought in a second, or upper, legislative branch, it is necessary to have some modification of the constituency—some provision that the upper branch shall not be constituted of the same elements, and controlled by the same views and motives as the lower.

Clerks Out of Work.

The number of miserable clerks who are seeking employment in New-York today is lamentable. No doubt the failure of various insurance offices, consequent upon the Chicago fire, has swelled the ranks of these unfortunates, but of late it has been nearly always the same story. Merchants, bankers, and men of business of all kinds—more especially those who labor under a reputation for benevolence—are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a bare subsistence. Only a few days ago, a gentleman discovered in the conductor of the car in which he was traveling an old acquaintance, formerly a clerk with a salary of three thousand dollars, who was thankful to have even his present employment. Nor is he the only one of this class so engaged. The evil is, moreover, an increasing one, and people would do well seriously to bethink themselves of a remedy. Even clerks who do get work have, ordinarily, so poor a future before them, that the fascination this employment has can only be accounted for by absurd notions of its "gentility."

From causes which it would be long and hard thoroughly to explain, clerical skill for a very long time obtained a rank and importance which did not rightfully belong to it. In the early ages this very probably arose, in no slight degree, from a jealousy on the part of the clergy, then the only learned class, to admitting laymen of the humbler sort to a participation in their special privileges. Consequently, persons who possessed the power of writing, with a very moderate capacity of expressing their thoughts on paper, and some arithmetical knowledge, acquired an importance in the eyes of their fellow-men far above those of ten times their ability who earned their living by handicraft. Again, work with the pen was of a cleaner character than manual labor. Personal attire was not soiled, hands and face were not made grimy, and no unpleasant manipulation of material was necessary. Thus clerking came to be considered a "genteel" occupation, while carpentering was merely work for "common people." The clerk sat at a desk with a pen behind his ear, attired in broadcloth; the carpenter worked away on his knees in canvas jacket and paper cap. So matters have gone on to this day. But at length, everybody almost has become more or less educated, and the discovery has been made that, in plain language, "any fool can be a clerk," while to be an efficient cabinet-maker requires qualities by no means so easily found. The result is that the supply of the clerk class is enormously in excess of the demand, and as a natural consequence, their salaries can be screwed down to the very lowest limits. There is no remedy whatever for this, except the reduction of the number of clerks.

One way of abating this really serious evil is, by those belonging to it steadily setting their faces against bringing their sons up as clerks. In the great majority of cases, they do exactly the reverse. A clerk, having a boy of fifteen, goes to the head of a house in which he is himself employed, solicits a place for his son, and congratulates himself on having by so doing contributed at least six dollars a week more to the scanty resources of home. Were he to reflect that he is, in all probability, condemning the lad to the chronic impecuniosity under which he himself groans, he would be less delighted. As regards the employment of their children, people in this country enjoy advantages unknown elsewhere. We have a boundless territory to be developed, virgin soil to be upturned, and lands which will grow yearly in value, to be obtained on the easiest terms. There are men in the Western States who had the courage, in early life, to leave the counters of Chicago and St. Louis to rough it in California and Colorado. They bought land for cents which is now worth thousands of dollars. They dug the ground which Denver and Sacramento now cover. Their vigor and physique is certainly as good today as that of their fellow-clerks, whom, at nineteen, they left at the desk, while they have more dollars than the others have cents.

Let it not be supposed that we are now urging men in middle life to enter a new field. Quite the reverse. It is with the view to the future of their children—that we make these remarks with the object of rescuing them from that most miserable of all lives, the constant struggle to maintain appearances; the shabby shifts and mean devices to appear something which they are not. This is real poverty. This, too, is what makes the carpenter or the shoe-maker, albeit his actual gains in money may be the same, so far richer a man than the clerk. He has a good fire, plenty to eat, and warm clothes. The "Missus" cooks the chops, and does the washing, and doesn't care who knows that she does it; and their means amply suffice for a life which is perfectly natural, genuine, and above-board in every respect.

> "They look the whole world in the face,
> For they owe not any man."

Coursing.

England may fairly be called the land pre-eminently of field sports. From a croquet match to a horse-race, our cousins across the water never miss a chance of assembling out of doors to amuse themselves after what M. Taine finds their rather solemn and labored fashion. This, certainly, is to their advantage. Any occasion which tends to bring people out into the open air and sunshine, especially in a country where there is proverbially so little of the latter, is commendable. When, in addition, it gives them vigorous physical exercise, or combines an agreeable exhilaration with a useful purpose, it is in every way beneficial. The republics of old did not deem it beneath their dignity to stimulate such usages by public aid and precept. In the England of the present, if we may credit Mr. Wilkie Collins, such encouragement is hardly needed, but rather the reverse. Yet it is hard to believe that in an age of such intense intellectual activity as ours, any disciplined effort toward physical culture can well be misplaced or overdone. Even fox-hunting, which many denounce as a needlessly cruel pastime, is not without its merits. It helps to relieve the farmer of a very vexatious and noxious pest, and nourishes that hardy temper and love of horsemanship for which the English country gentleman is honorably noted. Perhaps it may not be regarded as an eminently desirable sport for women, especially in view of its very great risks. Only a week or two ago, the daughter of the Duchess of Roxburghe in leaping a fence, was thrown from her horse and so shockingly injured as to endanger her life. Yet making all allowances, it may be better for the physical and, indeed, moral well-being of our own fair country-women, when they shall value a sure seat in the saddle as highly as a graceful step in the waltz.

Even fox hunting we can appreciate and sympathize with in a country where its delights are, at most, only an imperfect tradition, and where an attempt to follow the hounds within civilized limits would be met with writs of trespass and arrests. In horse racing, too, we are beginning to find amusement and utility combined, and the enthusiasm which almost depopulates London to do honor to "Derby Day" is simulated in the crowds that twice a year New-York sends forth to the pleasant hillsides of Jerome Park. One English sport, however, is not only unknown here, but its attractions even are not easy to understand. Coursing, or the running of matched greyhounds after hares, is a pastime of comparatively recent origin in Great Britain, but today its popularity is already immense. The annual coursing for the Waterloo Cup at Altcar, near Liverpool, creates almost as great an excitement as the Derby itself, and indeed it is commonly called the "Dog Derby." This year it is computed that nearly thirty thousand spectators attended for three days to see the running of the hounds, sixty-four in number, and for many days before and after the event, the English Press has been full of it.

One reason of this wide-spread interest in a diversion which at first sight seems as meagre as it is unfeeling, is undoubtedly in the facilities it gives for betting. Horse-racing is uncertain enough, but coursing appears to be infinitely more so. Besides speed and bottom to distance his antagonist, the successful greyhound must have peculiar skill in catching and killing the quarry, while the strength or fortune of the hare contribute additional elements of doubt. The odds are, therefore, always very great, the winning dog this year having no less than forty or fifty to one against him. It is even asserted by that distinguished personage, "eminent sporting authority," that "a larger sum may be won by a small outlay on the Waterloo Cup" than on any English horse-race.

Again, rivalry runs high between the three Kingdoms, and in England proper between the northern and southern counties, upon the superiority of their greyhounds. This, too, assists in no slight degree to inflame the popular interest. Up to the present year, the undisputed champion was an Irish dog owned by Lord Lurgan, the famous Master McGarth, who had on three successive occasions carried off the Waterloo Cup, against all competitors. But a short time ago this redoubtable courser died, and the victory went this year, after a hard and doubtful struggle, to the representative of the North of England. Enormous sums of money are supposed to have changed hands on the result, and the owners of the sixty-three beaten hounds have gone home lighter in pocket, but each cherishing at heart a stronger conviction of his favorite's superiority.

Here is an amusement which we may be content to wonder at and to leave where we find it. Unlike horses, the animals used for coursing supply nothing to man's convenience or happiness, and the sole reason of their existence is the heartless pursuit and destruction of the most timid and helpless of animals. There may be delights in the spectacle which only the initiated know, but to the impartial observer, the pleasure experienced from seeing a certain number of fierce, swift dogs run down and mangle a certain other number of frightened hares, seems neither very creditable nor very elevating.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Thiers is to continue, apparently, during the recess of the National Assembly to enjoy the very non-republican powers of a military dictatorship in Paris. The Committee of the Assembly have reported against raising the state of siege from that unfortunate city, which, after being beleaguered by the Germans, and bombarded by the national troops, is still hemmed in by legal entrenchments from which at any moment M. Thiers may resume the exercise of the most despotic power. It is a curious commentary on the condition of the public mind in France, that its National Legislature cannot leave its Executive in Paris a few weeks without binding the city and laying it at his feet. It would seem that there is not only no real republic in France, but no material, in rulers or ruled, from which to construct one.

If the Superintendent of the Fourth-avenue Railroad really desires to put a stop to the complaints of the public, he has only to order his drivers—and *see that they obey orders*—to make the time between the Astor House and Forty-second-street in thirty minutes. There is no difficulty in a driver "making time," if he must.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* relates that Mr. Nast and Senator Schurz happened to meet each other at Washington, and that the following conversation took place: "Schurz says to Nast, 'You won't make any more pictures of me, Sir.' 'Ah! why not?' 'Because you will be instructed by your employers not to; and, if you persist, you will be chastised, Sir.'" Now, a man who is always boasting that his "heart never quails" may think it quite natural and proper to threaten another with "chastisement," but suppose he gets the chastisement himself? Need he go round to his friends and entreat them to step in and save him?

The Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have begun well, with a collection from the Dutch School of high historical and æsthetical interest. But they have unfortunately varnished their pictures to an extreme degree, and then placed them in a house exposed to furnace heat. This will inevitably crack the varnish, and then cause it to peel off with the oil-paint. The building ought to be heated either with steam or open fires.

One of the Astor family has lately presented a very valuable autograph letter, which cost seven hundred dollars, relating to the discovery of America, to the Astor Library. In this connection we may mention that the librarian of the Royal Library at Brussels has recently discovered a MS., in twelve chapters, containing the original autograph account of the discovery of Australia, by Manuel Godinho, a Portuguese, who touched there in 1601, and whose priority to the Dutch sailor's leader, Van-Dieman, who arrived three or four years later is, it is believed, is thus established.

Mr. Justice Keogh, an Irish Judge, remarkable for his wit and decision, rather neatly disposed of an Enniskillen editor the other day. An application being made against this gentleman for publishing an offensive commentary on the conduct of the Crown in a certain case, the Judge said that he didn't believe any of the jurors would be so absurd as to be influenced by anything which appeared in the *Impartial Reporter*, and he should be doing great injustice to the good name of the town if he were to impose any penalty. "The greatest punishment he could inflict on Dr. Trimble would be to let him continue to write in the columns of his own journal." A severer penalty could scarcely be dealt out to Dr. Greeley himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The second performance of "Amleto," and the last entertainment of the present series, occurs at the Academy of Music this evening.... The concert by the Hess children takes place at Steinway Hall....At Booth's, Miss Carlotta Leclercq will commence a brief engagement, appearing to-night as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It."....At the Fifth-avenue, "Frou-Frou" will be revived....Wood's Museum is to be the scene of the production of the burlesque of "Lurline," with Misses Pauline Markham and Belle Howitt in the leading rôles....The concert at the Grand Opera-house, last evening, was attended by an assemblage which fairly overflowed the auditorium of that magnificent house. The honors of the performance were for M. Capoul and Mlle. Duval, M. Capoul reciting "M'Appari," the lady singing a waltz by de Murielle, and the polonaise from "Mignon," and the two artists uniting in the interpretation of the duet from the garden scene of "Faust," and a number of "Les Dragons de Villars," by Maillard....The approaching season of Philharmonic concerts in London will be almost as brilliant as the present series of entertainments in New-York. The announcements of the former promise the participation of the artists whose names follow: Vocalists, Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Adelina Patti, Mlle. Pauline Lucca, Mlle. Ilma de Murska, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Clara Kellog, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Mme. Borghi-Mamo, Mlle. Lagrua, Mme. Parepa, Mme. Fioretti, Mlle. Marie Battu, Mme. Rudersdorff, the Sisters Marchisio, Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, Mme. Bentham Fernandez; Signor Mongini, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Gardoni, Signor Naudin, Herr Reichardt, Herr Wachtel, Mr. Bentham, Signor Belletti, Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, Herr Stockhausen, Mr. Santley. Pianists—Mme. Arabella Goddard, Mme. Schumann, Mme. Pleyel, Mme. Wilhelmina Clauss, Mlle. Staudach, Miss Kate Roberts, Mr. J. F. Barnett, Herr Rubinstein, Signor Andreoli, Herr Lubeck, Herr Jael, Mr. Charles Hallé. Violinists—Herr Joachim, Signor Sivori, M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Wieniawski, Herr Straus, Herr Becker, Herr Lauterbach. Violoncelists—Signor Piatti, M. Paque. Clarionetist—Mr. Lazarus....A Vienna dispatch sets forth that Herr Strauss, the famous composer of dance music, has accepted an invitation to assist at the World's Peace Jubilee, to occur in Boston in June.

A Great Book Collector.

Accompanying the catalogue of the library of the late Marquis de Morante, to the sale of which, in Paris, we lately briefly alluded, is a short biography. He appears to have been a very singular person. The son of a nobleman of Northern Spain, he was born in 1808, in Mexico, where his father had large interests, but at an early age was sent home for education. In the Mexican war of independence his father espoused the Spanish side, which led to his return to Europe.

His son, the late Marquis, went to the University of Alcala, where every care was bestowed on his education. Soon after graduating, he was appointed to a professorial chair there. The University of Alcala was restored by Cardinal Ximenes in 1494. It possessed a very considerable library, and many curious manuscripts. In 1784 a learned foreign Professor went there with the view of inspecting these latter. To his astonishment he learned that about thirty-five years before a Goth of a librarian, who wanted space for some new books, had sold them to a rocket maker. When this hideous act of literary sacrilege came to the ears of one Martinez, a devoted Greek scholar, he hastened to the firework maker's to try and save what remained, but all except a few scattered leaves of this immense collection were found to be destroyed. We can imagine with what feelings the subject of this memoir would have reflected on this monstrous act.

In 1836, the University of Alcala was removed to Madrid, and, we conclude, incorporated with that in the metropolis. In 1840, the Marquis became Rector. Two years later, the death of his father compelled him to go on business to Mexico. He, therefore, resigned his University office, to which he was afterward reappointed. It is remarkable that he never seems to have cared at all to travel, and his only visits to Paris and London were made when he was going to and from Mexico. In 1847, he was created Marquis of Morante, and decorated. He had, in 1844, been made a Supernumerary Judge of the Court of Appeal in Madrid, and was subsequently appointed a Senator. He made it a rule to give away his official income, either to private or public charities.

The Marquis never married, and indeed was not in the least degree susceptible to the charms of the fair sex. During the latter part of his life he resigned all his appointments, and gave himself up entirely to his books, paying special attention to the accuracy and exactness of his catalogues. He was very particular about editions and eager to secure elegant specimens of typography. His books were placed in three spacious and splendid apartments surrounded by galleries. His favorite and ultimately fatal perch—for he met his death by a fall from it—was the topmost rung of his library ladder.

His only relaxation seems to have been in the society of a few learned men who came to discuss literary and philological subjects in the evening. Punctually at 9 o'clock his guests retired. In money matters he was extremely exact, but very liberal. His laundress charged him one and a half centimes too much. He sternly reproved her, but presently added a Napoleon as a present. Though abstemious in his habits, he appears to have liked a good cook, and actually paid that lady the (in Europe) enormous sum of $1 80 a day. To all his servants he left pensions. His fortune amounted to about $25,000 a year, and he spent two-thirds of it on his library, which, at his death, consisted of upward of 120,000 volumes. It will be interesting to see what it fetches. He left his fortune to a young man formerly an officer in the army, for no other reason than that he was a great favorite with him. The Marquis died in June, 1868. No doubt the sale has been delayed on account of the troubles in France.

A BRIGHT SUNDAY.

The First Spring Day—Cheerful Sunshine and Thronged Streets—Scenes and Incidents.

Yesterday proved to be a very pleasant and cheerful day. The sun rose clear and bright, and quite warm. The sky was deliciously blue, and bits of transparent white cloud flecked the firmament, and lazily drifted toward the east before a faint breeze. The house-tops were bathed all day in bright sunshine, and when viewed from the roof of the TIMES Building during the afternoon, the City presented a scene of rare beauty. Here and there a flag waved, and the tin on the steeples of the churches glittered. The snow had all disappeared so the outlines of the buildings, as they lay in a maze before the eye, could be easily followed and marked out. Here and there some prominent or public building loomed above its fellows, and the view was really inspiring. On either side of the City the rivers glistened as the ripples caught the sunshine, and the shipping wore a holiday, though deserted, look. The ferry-boats passed to and fro with their living freight, giving animation to the picture, while no sign of ice-floes could be found. Now and then some sailing craft slowly moved before the slight breeze, telling of delays and contrary winds, and an anxiety of the masters to make a haven. From the masts of the shipping, lying so quietly at the piers on the North and East Rivers, fluttered occasional flags, nearly all being those of foreign nations. The red cross of England predominated, while the tri-color of France could be discerned, here and there, sometimes in close proximity to the banner of the German Empire, with its dark bands of red, yellow and black. The Stars and Stripes floated gaily, though infrequently, a sad commentary upon the paucity of American shipping. The flags of United Italy were there, and also those of South America and Peru. The wilderness of masts and ropes was frequently relieved by drooping and flapping unbent sails as they dried in the sunshine.

Looking across the East River, a glimpse of Brooklyn was obtained, the eye being insensibly carried back by the panorama of house-tops until it touched upon woods yet unclothed with verdure. Turning toward Gowanus Bay the white monuments in Greenwood Cemetery could be distinctly discerned, while beneath, the massive store-houses at the Atlantic docks looked like fortresses with their grim stone walls and narrow windows, all barred and closed with iron shutters. The river front of Brooklyn afforded a pleasant prospect despite the deserted warehouses that line the wharves; or above and behind them were the handsome residences and the city. The navy-yard appeared to be hiding itself in Wallabout Bay, though the huge ship-houses and the long rows of dismantled ordnance could be seen. A man-of-war or two lay in the river, and behind them were some monitors, looking very rusty and forlorn. Black masses were, with a glass, found to be great heaps of cannon-balls and shells, while further on the canal betrayed its presence by the vessels lying in it. Governor's Island was a very pleasant item in the scene, as it lay in the glistening water, with its forts, earthworks and barracks scattered about the sward that already looked green in the distance. Staten Island, Bedloe's Island and Jersey City also seemed to revel in the warm sunlight and added to the prospect, while away down the harbor the varied outlines of Fort Lafayette were faintly visible.

But it was in the streets of the City that the day appeared most pleasant. Thousands of people were abroad, the greater part preferring a stroll to riding in the cars. Broadway was very lively with the crowds of persons who promenaded up and down. Bright bits of color, on bonnet or dress, appeared still brighter in the sunshine, while an air of gayety and enjoyment was worn by all. The Bowery was also attractive with throngs of gayly-dressed people, and the German concert-saloons were crowded. In the lower wards, multitudes of children swarmed the sidewalks, betraying the crowded condition of that portion of the City, and groups of naughty boys broke the Sabbath by playing marbles in warm corners. Up-town the avenues were even more brilliant, though not more crowded than other thoroughfares, and the scenes were quite interesting, especially at the time when the various church congregations were dispersing. Handsomely and richly-dressed ladies were there, revelling in the fabrics of every nation, from the silks of France to the costly and rare productions of India. Blue vails, bright ribbons and masses of artificial flowers gave color and tone to the crowds of people, while the gentlemen had evidently adopted Spring fashions. Happy children were to be seen, without care or trouble on their minds, and like children, all delighted at the return of genial weather. The animation visible in the avenues was also due to the gorgeous equipages that passed rapidly, the horses, sleek and contented, seemingly sharing in the general welcome to fair Spring and her attendants. Go where you would, the fact that yesterday was Palm Sunday was thrust upon you by the ever-recurring presence of bits of evergreen, carried in hand by feminines or jauntily stuck in hats of the sterner sex. The sight of these fragments of holly, cedar, or hemlock was very pleasant to the eye of the observer, and the day wore a softer look and had a more reverent air as one thought of the scene enacted over eighteen hundred years ago. Probably few who thus carried palm yesterday bestowed a thought upon the significance of these humble emblems, yet the possession of them betrayed the reverence and instinctive love of the human heart for a better and purer life than that found on earth. How natural it seems for man to have recourse to nature for his symbols, when love or peace is to rule the hour. The dove carried the olive-branch to Noah, and a green bough is now the sign of peace throughout the world. Flowers are scattered in the paths of brides, as they were thrown under the feet of WASHINGTON when he re-entered New-York at the close of the war that made us a nation and a power upon the earth. And thus it will remain for all time.

There were not wanted sounds yesterday to enliven the streets of the City. The railroad cars rattled to and fro, loose rails giving occasional emphasis to the noise of their rapid motion, while the never-ceasing tinkle of the bells gave a musical sound to the racket. In front of the City Hall large crowds of children assembled, where they enjoyed themselves without fear of truck or hack. Loud was their laughter as they ran about, sounding very pleasantly as its echo came through open windows. The chimes of Trinity Church had all their brilliancy, no drizzling mist or fast-falling snow being present to deaden or confuse their notes, while an occasional sharp whistle from a steam-boat told of the Sunday travel so necessary in a large City like New-York. A military funeral during the afternoon afforded a change in the many scenes of the day, and as the soldiers marched slowly with reversed arms to the mournful roll and tap of drums, or the majestic march, the thoughtful spectator meditated on the vanities of this world, despite the pomp and circumstance then passing before his eyes. The body of an honored officer was being borne to its last resting place with all the honor military rank and life accords it, yet how empty seemed the parade in the presence of death and the sorrowing friends. Hark! the ceremonies are concluded, and the drums have a merry as well as martial sound. The troops have taken leave of the dead, and are now returning to barrack, stepping high and fast under the quickening influence of a holiday tune. Thus it is; grief follows joy, and joy and pleasure come back again, only to be soon eclipsed once more by sorrow. Life is one of change. Today we live; to-morrow we die.

Many a veteran who was present in 1865 at the surrender of Gen. LEE to the Army of the Potomac under Gen. GRANT, no doubt remembered that that important event in our history occurred on Palm Sunday, though it happened in April. The thoughts of those exciting days naturally gave Palm Sunday additional interest in the minds of old soldiers who remembered the many happy auguries that were drawn from the coincidence while in camp at Appomattox Hollow.

The sun set gloriously yesterday, and it would seem that the advent of Spring, so long delayed by tempestuous weather and unseasonable snow, is now at last to be enjoyed. Then will the trees bud and give forth their leaves, the grass grow green and all the quickening influences of nature spring forth. But here in New-York we should not too gladly welcome warm weather, for our streets are vilely dirty, the gutters choked, and the sewers useless. Now our thoroughfares are full of mud, and wet filth. A few more days of sunshine, and clouds of dust will rise, the garbage become reeking with pestilential odors, and sickness and death be bred in our midst. Is not this a shameful condition of affairs in the presence of Boards of Health and overpaid street contractors? Are we ever to be thus in this pleasant City of New-York? Is there no relief?

THE RENT QUESTION.

Continued Scarcity of Empty Houses—The Supply Not Equal to the Demand—How Rents will Range in 1872.

In the vast City of New-York, just at this season of the year, a vague and undefined feeling seems to pervade many of its inhabitants. Like birds, they are possessed with a peculiar migratory instinct. The thousand and one accidents peculiar to human life in all large centres of population, are apparently increased in New-York; so much so, that we have no reason to doubt but that changes of domicile are more frequent in this City, than in any place in the world. A fortune is apparently within the grasp of some one; the modest house on one of the side streets is abandoned, and the household goods are removed to some more fashionable thoroughfare, at twice the rent before paid. Ill luck comes before the year is out, and these quarters are abandoned and a cheaper home is required, or the family increases in number and more spacious premises are necessary.

With the widely differing fortunes, from the salary of the clerk up to the income of the millionaire, one is forced, when examining closely into this subject, to come to the conclusion that while houses adapted to the wants of richer classes are the more numerous, those suitable to people with small purses are wanting. Of course that peculiar enchanted limit east of Broadway and west of Fourth-avenue, extending as far up as Sixtieth-street, an area capable of containing say 25,000 people, being considered the best quarter of the City, has nothing within its sacred precincts rentable for less than $3,500 on an average, but on examining the side streets, commencing even as far down as Ninth-street and Broadway, ranging both east and west, it is hard to find anything like a comfortable house, in good repair, with modern improvements, for less than from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum.

A thorough research into this matter, is one attended with no small amount of difficulty. Reports on this subject are too frequently made where personal feelings give tone to the article. That many pockets are pretty well depleted by the high cost of rent is very evident, as is also the fact (but not as frequently admitted,) that the average New-York tenant generally is willing to pay for the use of a house very much in excess of the just proportion his income allows. Articles, all tending to show how rapacious are landlords, how exacting are proprietors, how public feeling is outraged, how it is only necessary for people wanting houses to hold out as a body rather than submit to imposition, are of little avail. People, notwithstanding these newspaper appeals, do not as a rule leave the City, do not camp in the streets, or go *en masse* to Jersey City, or Brooklyn or Hoboken. Landlords and house-agents are not effected in the least by them, and when the house is to be changed and a new one is to be rented, one and all, both landlords and tenants, are governed by the same principle which regulates the price of sugar, or horses, or houses, and that is the law of supply and demand. If houses are plenty and tenants scarce, rents must tumble; if houses are scarce, and those wishing to occupy them numerous, rents will rise. No matter what our wishes may be, we are forced to the conclusion that, with some slight modifications rather of an exceptional character and by no means affecting the general results, rents are not a whit lower than they were this time last year. In some quarters rents are at a stand-still; in others attempts at a raise in prices have been resisted, and with success, though for small houses, ranging in price of from $1,200 to $1,500 even up to $1,800, the cost of rentral in many cases has been augmented. The demand for this latter class of house seems larger than ever. The reason for the increase of price may be solved in this way: Business generally for the past year, when not actually entailing loss in legitimate trade, has produced but meagre results. People whose rental was $3,000 or $3,500 have in many cases been forced to retrench. They are willing to take a smaller house at $2,000, though perfectly aware that they have to pay $200 to $300 more than it is worth, consoling themselves, however, with the certainty that they are saving $1,000.

Individual cases of lower rents in all classes of houses can be found, but are not to be taken as criterions of the whole question. Generally it can be found that the former tenants who paid the high prices were ignorant of the value of the house, and that finally the price has come down to its proper level.

There is rather an abundance of furnished houses on the market, perhaps in excess of former years. Taking into consideration the price asked for the use of the furniture, in many cases the rental asked is quite reasonable. This arises from the fact that during the Summer the want for such establishments are rare. After examining the lists of a large number of the real estate brokers having property to rent, one is surprised at the few houses offered, and from the throng of people coming in and making inquiries, it is easily seen that the demand is much greater than the supply. Houses at all prices were asked for, from $3,000 to $5,000; occasionally some were wanted at $1,500 to $2,000, but in this latter case none were procurable. There is a house on Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, which may be taken as the type of the expensive house. It is a handsome and imposing edifice, 40 by 70, on a hundred-foot lot, with stable on a small alley in the rear, and is held firmly at $12,000 per annum, and $11,500 has been refused for it. Near Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue some slight diminution has been made. Houses renting last year at $3,000 can be now had for $2,800, which is still a high price for them, as they have but little frontage. Throughout the whole of this quarter houses of this price are exceptions, from $3,500 to $12,000 being the usual figures. Going up Madison, Lexington and Fifth avenues an occasional house with a bill to rent on it may be found, but throughout the whole length of these streets probably not exceeding two dozens. This is not to be taken however as including all that are to rent, the real estate agents having lists of those on the market and not labelled. Examining the printed list of one of the largest of the agents, we find within this locality only eight houses on these avenues to rent, and on running over all the lists, only about fifty-eight houses in all were to rent. As high up as Forty-sixth street, and extending from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, there is a whole line of brown-stone buildings almost completed, about twenty in number. The rental to be asked is $4,000. On the cross streets, from Eleventh-street up, prices are somewhat lower, though houses are just as scarce as ever, prices ranging from $3,000 up to $4,000. Further away from Fifth-avenue, or from Lexington-avenue, they are cheaper. Thus, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a house 23 by 65, brown stone, brings $4,000, while the same style of house, with exactly the same frontage, nearer Sixth-avenue, can be had for $3,200. A good deal higher up toward the Boulevard, as high as Seventy-first-street, you may find very nice houses, 20 by 50, at from $1,600 to $1,800. As high up as One Hundred and Sixth-street there are pleasant houses, even with stabling, to be had $100 or so lower.

Second and third rate houses on the east side, according to neighborhood, vary very much in price. We found differences of twenty per cent in houses situated a single street up or down. In this quarter lessor and lessee seem to be more at loggerheads, and a general clamor for lower rent is heard, which landlords quite as vigorously oppose. Perhaps in this quarter rents are decidedly lower than they have been for the last three years. The supply and demand question here again exerts its power. This portion of the City, by the rapid growth of Third-avenue, has somewhat induced over building. The consequence is that there are many houses to rent with fewer people desirous of taking them. On the west side however, as a counter-balance, no such change is manifest. If prices had not augmented, they were steadily holding their own, and fears were generally expressed by house-keepers of a preconcerted advance to be made shortly by the landlords. Through an extended journey made in every direction, in the best quarters, in the second best, and in the poorest quarters, the writer is decidedly of the opinion that rents are no lower than they were. It might be more grateful to our readers did he announce the contrary, or phophesy that next season there would be a diminution.

One is apt, in looking over the map of New-York and its surroundings, and on reading of the great increase of population in the neighboring cities, to imagine that they are made up exclusively of those who leave New-York on account of high rent, and find elsewhere cheaper living. To a certain extent this is true, but New-York, like London or Paris, has a great centralizing power, and attracts numerous people from all parts of the world, for purposes of business and pleasure. It is wonderful as it is, how New-York, with such vast suburbs as Jersey City, Brooklyn and Hoboken, continues slowly but surely to increase in population. That more houses are wanting for this increase of population in the City is very certain.

There are rumors afloat of an exodus in a small way of up-town dwellers down town again, but this is not worthy of much credence. The commercial interest is fast coming up-town, and must eventually occupy many of the central and side streets. Of course the time is very far distant when, as represented by some of our suburban contemporaries, New-York will only be a trade-centre and the whole of the island devoted to business solely. But, regardless of some of the fixed laws which seem to govern the development of cities, it looks as if the necessities of the people required business stores in the midst of those quarters a year ago devoted only to residences, and how far this movement may be carried on no one can tell.

A refuge from high rents, is supposed by many, will be found in French flats. So far the whole number of such structures would not hold, if closely packed, fifty families, an infinitesimal proportion of the population of this huge City. A visit to some of the principal ones shows them to be constructed in the most admirable manner. American ingenuity has exerted itself to make on one floor conveniences far beyond those which any French architect could have imagined. Elevators carry up the families and visitors, and even the cook has her coals and food brought to her by a similar mechanical arrangement. But then the rents. Five thousand is the price asked for an apartment capable of lodging six people. There is one now building for bachelors, consisting of three to four rooms, the prices to be from $100 to $1,000. At least for the present, no relief is to be found in that direction. Perhaps if this system is more freely developed, some diminution of price in rent may be the consequence, but rapid as we may be to seize on novel ideas of this character, a long time must elapse before the public will feel the benefit of them. This, of course, predisposes the idea that such constructions will be erected not in the dearest portions of the City, but become the ordinary residences of the many, and built up in every part of the City. It is not, however, apartments of $5,000 that are wanted, but flats to be had for a family of six to ten, costing half and quarter of this price. If millionaires choose to live on the first and second floors, the prices should be graduated for the upper stories, and smaller apartments—with less rooms and more plainly finished, at lower prices would find eager tenants. Every year the number of families occupying the same house, each one living in a story, increases, and every imaginable make-shift is employed to lessen expenses, yet the fact is manifest that, notwithstanding all this, at least for this coming season, paterfamilias in search of a comfortable residence, though he may grumble as he pleases, will have to draw his check for quite as round a sum when quarter-day comes this year as he did in 1871. It is mere speculation to imagine what effects cheap and more rapid transit may have on the rent question. Probably when such facilities are given us, rents in Harlem will increase, and new houses at lower prices be attainable, built beyond the present lines of construction. The price of property having, of course, much to do with the cost of houses, we are not very sanguine that much better terms are to be expected. The very rapid advance made in the price of real estate in this portion of the City during the last six months in anticipation of rapid transit rather precludes the idea that anything very reasonable in the way of house rents can be expected in that quarter, though many seem to think that there they will find an Elysium of cheap houses. To conclude, we are inclined to think that, unless a commercial crisis occurs, rents are very likely to remain just as they are, without an advancing tendency on the average for the coming twelve months.

Interesting Information Concerning Property in Newark—Little if any Increase in Rents.

From the Newark Courier.

From every agent comes the report that property is increasing in value. Those who hold property will not sell without an advance on the purchase price, claiming that the value is contantly increasing, while those who wish to buy seem to think that there is no increase. Thus there are adverse opinions, but the last named is undoubtedly created by those who for ten years past have had the same notions "that property has gone as high as it will." The fact is that real estate is constantly advancing in price, and will continue to do so for years to come. Any owner of property, or person who has studied the subject, will say the same thing, property will increase. Seven years ago the property next to the corner of Howard-street and South Orange-avenue was offered to a gentleman for $2,200. The present owner, who gave $5,000 for it, has recently refused $8,000 for the property. The same rate of increase is reported in other localities, while there is no part of the city in which property has not greatly increased in value. In the Twelfth Ward an agent has twenty lots, which are located so as to be influenced by the opening of Lafayette-street. The price asked for the lots is $1,000 each, and will probably soon be disposed of at that price. City lots in the vicinity of Hamburg-place are worth from $600 to $1,200 each, while some in that vicinity could not probably be purchased at that price. The improvements in that part of the city have been as great within the last two years as in any other direction. Below the Twelfth Ward School-house, where there is as yet much unoccupied land, the prices are quoted from $5,000 to $6,000 per acre. Considerable building is being done in that ward, and activity in real estate there is promised. Property below South Park has found a ready market, and is held at high prices.

One class of people, such as clerks, seem to prefer Woodside rather than the City for reasons which are obvious. In comparison property is yet cheap there, but the same steady advance is to be found there in value. Roseville and East Orange, though the latter is rather more distant from the City than is generally liked, are chosen by not a few who purchase. Not long ago, an acre of ground at Bloomfield, fronting on the turnpike and main street, was bought by Mr. DODD for $20,000, the land being the half of an undivided estate left him and his sister by his father. At Irvington property is cheaper than in any other of the townships, but it does not promise to so continue, the operations of the Road Board on Springfield-avenue having advanced prices. In the village real estate is held at $70 per foot. A little further, on the outskirts of the village, lots 25 by 125 can be purchased for about $300. Still further back farm lands can be bought for from $600 to $800 per acre. The Homestead Association, the German organization recently formed in this city, has purchased a plot said to contain twenty-eight acres, on the outskirts of Irvington, paying therefore $20,000 cash. It is said that a survey made since the purchase gives only twenty-four acres in the property. Land at Irvington is cheaper than property is held at in Belleville. There seems to be no good reason for that, however, and a change may be looked for. In all Essex County the highest priced land is of course in this city. Property on Broad-street, between Market-street and Academy, is rated at $2,500 per foot, and from Market to William at $2,000 per foot. In the vicinity of South Park it readily brings from $400 to $500 per foot. Mr. HEATH recently purchased fifty-two feet in that vicinity, an inferior property compared to others in that locality, paying $16,000 cash for it. The increase in the value of property on Broad-street is simply astonishing. For instance, six years ago Mr. BOND purchased the building next to the present *Advertiser* office, now occupied by Mr. GRAY, the auctioneer, for $7,000. Shortly after he sold it for $12,000. Subsequently he desired to purchase it for a friend, when he found that the price asked for it was $20,000. He made an offer of $16,000 for it, which was refused. Last Fall the same property was sold to Mr. KINNEY for $35,000, an increase of $29,000 in six years.

The real estate market this Spring has been seriously affected by the unusual weather. Should pleasant weather follow this, what is termed the Spring fever will result, and a large exodus from New-York add largely to the activity of this market. The experience of the last few years has not failed to fulfill these expectations. Our own home demand has been fully up to its usual volume, and prices fully maintained, except where in a few instances forced sales have been resorted to.

So far as rents are concerned it is the general opinion among agents that they will not decrease, but on the contrary, in some parts of the city will be increased. Convenient dwellings, with modern improvements, readily bring a good rent. Residences in the centre of the city are in demand. A lady giving up seven rooms on the second and third floors of a brown-stone front in Mechanic-street, (formerly Franklin-place,) easily rented them a day or so after for $30 per month. In other portions of the city rents are rather advancing. Thus the brick dwellings at the corner of High and Bleecker streets will pay $25 each more rent the coming year than formerly. In the Sixth Ward good rents are obtained. From South Orange-avenue to Bank-street, above Howard-street, is considered "the cream of the ward," as a well-known agent expressed it. A house in Howard-street, with ten rooms, lets for $33 per month. Two houses in the same street with seven rooms rent for $22 per month. Two dwellings in Wickliffe-street, of about the same style, bring $300 per year, and another in that street $325.

The cause of the non-increase in rents is that manufacturing has been dull during the Winter, a larger number of people being out of employment than during any Winter since the war. Still, rents have held their own. The greater demand is for houses renting from $300 to $600. Within the district bounded by the New-Jersey Railroad, the South Park, High and New streets, houses with modern improvements rent from $600 to $700 per year. A cottage in a good locality, and well arranged, with modern improvements, will bring the same rent. A small house of nine rooms, in Columbia-street, with gas, water and heater, rents for $700. That is a fair sample of rents in the Third, Second and First Wards, with proportionate increase for additional rooms. A modern-built house, with all improvements, in a good locality, rents for from $1,000 to $1,200 per year. Ten per cent. on the value of the property is the standard rate of rent, but it is seldom that high-priced property reaches the standard.

PALM SUNDAY.

How the Day Was Observed in the Roman Catholic Churches.

Yesterday was the first day of the week called by the Greeks "the Great Week," by the Latins "Holy Week," the latter name being that by which it is called by the Western countries, arising probably from the fact that in these countries the Latin rite of the Roman Catholic Church obtains force. The ceremonies of this "Great" or "Holy" week are begun by blessing palm branches on the morning of the first day; hence the day is called "Palm Sunday." On the "blessing" of the palm the circumstances of Christ's entry to Jerusalem are recalled in the Collects, and prayers read by the priest in the ceremonial. The priest comes dressed in an alb, cinctured, and wearing a cope—the alb representing the garment with which Herod clothed Christ, the cincture the cords which bound Him, and the cope, representing the outer garment of the Judaic High Priest, to indicate His character of "High Priest of Men." The priest reads portions from the gospel explanatory of the ceremonies of the day, with prayers used by the Roman Catholic Church in the blessing of palm. The Rubric provides a ceremonial of kissing the hand of him who gives it, and next, what they receive—accepting it as an emblem of victory and of Him who conquered hell by His death that they might partake of His triumph.

The discipline of the Roman Catholic Church allows any green branches to be used as a substitute for palm, but fir branches are generally adopted, as they represent somewhat, on a diminutive scale, the palm of the East. Yesterday the altars of the different Churches were decorated by these branches, relieving the dolorous appearance of the black drapery in which they had been clothed the Sunday previous, and which they are to wear to next Friday afternoon. The palm is emblematic of triumph, and the altars wore something of a triumphal spirit about them; but this was to be for one day only, for the rest of the week is to be given to mourning and sorrow for the death of the Savior of Men. The ensuing week, commemorative of the passion of the Redeemer, will be observed as a period of fasting and prayer by the members of the Roman Catholic Church, in order to prepare themselves for the fitting celebration of the great festival of the resurrection. The mournful part of Holy Week begins on Wednesday with the office of Tenebræ. In this office passages are sung from the prophecies of Jeremiah relating to the Passion of Christ, also commentaries of St. Augustine and Epistles of St. Paul. Thursday commemorates the institution of the Eucharist; Friday the Passion and death of Christ. On Thursday the bells cease to ring till Saturday, when they peal forth again, proclaiming the victory of Christ over sin and death, and his expected resurrection, which is celebrated on Easter Sunday. In the various Roman Catholic churches, yesterday, the officiating clergymen announced the ceremonies of the week, and explained their various significance.

Although the great majority of the Catholic Churches contained no other palms than the branches of cedar, which by a stretch of the imagination are permitted to stand for them, there was an exception. In Father LAFONT'S new church, on Twenty-third-street, the genuine spathes of the palmetto had been procured at great expense, and were distributed to the congregation. In the Cathedral, also, though cedar twigs were distributed, there were two vases on the altar which contained these spathes.

At St. Stephen's Church, Rev. Mr. BOWEN, a missionary to the colored race in America, under the auspices of Archbishop MANNING, was introduced. He drew a picture of the state of the colored race—in this Republic—rescued from the debasing slavery in which they were held, to the dignity of freedmen. The object of the mission was to complete that great work by rescuing them from the slavery in which they were yet held, and elevating them to the dignity of children of God.

The Day Among the Germans.

Palm Sunday, yesterday, was fully observed in the German churches by special services prescribed for the occasion, which were largely attended by the church-going class of the German community. As the weather, in marked contrast with the previous days, was inviting to outdoor recreation, the day was also devoted to a large extent to promenades in the public parks and excursions to the suburbs. The public places of amusement along the Bowery were thronged throughout the day by pleasure-seekers. At one of the gardens they listened to the orchestral and operatic performances by a Tyrolese quartet, which were given during the afternoon and evening under the guise of a sacred concert, which, however, was attended by the consumption of considerable quantities of the national beverage. At another garden a similar entertainment was provided for, also by an orchestra and a Tyrolese troupe of singers. At a third, a vocal and musical entertainment was given during the afternoon and evening, which was also fully patronized, principally by the German working classes and their families. At the Harmonic Rooms the visitors were entertained by a Marionett Theatre, which was fully enjoyed. The German café establishments were especially patronized by persons of a literary turn of mind, who perused there the latest productions of European literature. The Heimebund, a German vocal organization of the upper part of the City, gave a musical entertainment at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street, which was largely patronized. The Liederkranz Society gave its third concert of the season last evening, for which a select programme was presented, embracing the choicest productions of the German composers. A German dramatic club gave a dramatic entertainment at Dramatic Hall, last evening, which was followed by a soirée dansante. The Schleswig-Holstein Verein gave a dramatic entertainment and soirée dansante at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, which was fully patronized by the resident Schleswig-Holsteiners. The Thuringia Saengerbund was engaged in a musical and social entertainment at its head-quarters in Stanton-street, which was fully enjoyed by all participating; and at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, the German Jewish organization, Anche Bikur Cholim, was engaged in a Purim masquerade, which was quite a brilliant and successful affair. The German Free Thinkers' Association held a meeting at the Turn Hall, discussing such subjects and matters as usually attract their attention.

The Palm of Nobleness—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, yesterday morning, preached a sermon on the subject of "The Palm of Nobleness," in the Memorial Church, West Eleventh-street, taking as his text, "Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe; and Pilate saith unto them, 'Behold the man!'" St. John xix., 5. In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said: "In all the most celebrated paintings and works of art upon the life of Christ, no epoch in His history furnished such a grand and solemn subject and had been treated with such marked effect, as the grand "Ecce Homo" when the majesty of our Saviour's sufferings and his endurance clothed him with a royal dignity that the trappings and vestures of earthly power could never hope to obtain. The simple question furnished by the text is, What is true nobility? and, simple as that question seems, yet to define true nobility has always been a matter of some difficulty. First of all, what makes a man noble? The whole world agrees that his nobility comes from something higher and greater than himself. We have all heard of what are called self-made men. Many of our ablest and most influential men are so-called self-made men. God pity the man who undertakes to say that he made himself, because the dignity of great men is that which God has stamped upon them, and their greatness, if they possess any, is because they are God's handiwork; for we say in our creed that "we believe in God the Father, maker of Heaven and earth," and the best men in this world, whether they be "self-made men" or not, are only good or great because God made them, and because on them He has placed the guinea stamp of His nobility. Men who have risen in the world may and do often talk about their struggles, their hardships, and labors; we allow them all these, but through them all, God has sustained them for his own wise purpose, and if an honest man is the noblest work of God, it is because God has made the man, and given him his honesty. And every man who has risen to power or greatness, in some way or other attributes his success to a higher being; the kings of the civilized nations, whether they were despots or patriots, yet called themselves kings and rulers by the grace of God, and a man of the great NAPOLEON'S stamp, was fain to believe, not in himself alone, but in the so-called destiny which controlled his actions and created him for great purposes. We see the great, the true nobility in Jesus, the nobility of God, the perfect God. The Pagan idea was that power was supreme, and that idea seems to have got into the minds of certain Christians, who tell us that we should worship God because His power is supreme, and he will certainly punish us if we do not; but that is not true Christianity, for the worship we owe to God is a worship of love, a worship of nobility, and a worship of faith. Christ was the incarnation of eternal wisdom, was a partaker of the divine nature, so he drew his nobility from the Eternal source. What is the spirit of true nobility? What is its characteristic purpose? We would all have something of gentleness in our natures. Many spend their lives in chasing after it. The true nobility of soul and purpose can only be copied from Christ, and contains a certain power of heroism, and is by the laws of nature and the mercy of God open to all mankind. Let us have the genuine nobility, even in worldly matters, before us, and in Christian work let us remember that the King of Heaven has established His Court on earth, and that Court has been gaining in adherents every day, and the hymns of praise we offer to the King of Glory and tributes of praise which in power, in volume, and in truth, are increasing every hour. Is there not a dignity and a nobility which stamps itself in the manner and face of the Christian, be his worldly station ever so lowly, that we look, and look for in vain, in the halls of fashion, or even the courts of the earth? He who has received his commission from above has great privileges, and at the same time has grave responsibilities. The time will come when he will have to throw off his gentleness and go to the front with the daring and courage given to him by his King, and engage in conflicts that will try his very life. That is the time when the gentle Son of God must leave his peace and calmness behind, and buckle on his armor standing forth as the champion of God to fight transgression. And the nobleness of the Christian, like that of Christ, is shown that he conquers, not to crush the fallen, but to exalt; not to destroy his enemy, but to save him; and those we have conquered, and those we have saved, shall, like the prisoners in the Roman triumphs, be a part of the grand procession, and will with the nobles, the princes, and the wise and great men form His Court, swell the hymn of Jubilee, which we offer to our King of Glory.

The Feast of Purim—Celebration in this City Yesterday.

According to immemorial custom, the anniversary of the triumph of the Jews over the machinations of Haman, was observed yesterday generally by the Jews. The orthodox members of the nation, however, observe it much more fully than those who style themselves Reformers, and who have adopted many Christian customs. The most rigid of the former are to be found among the Portuguese Jews known as Sophardim, and the Polakim, from Poland. The former keep open house as well as the latter, but they are very exclusive, and enjoy themselves in a very quiet and substantial fashion. The Polish Jews are more open in their hospitality, and are very willing to admit Christians to their entertainments if they come with proper credentials. Yesterday a reporter of the TIMES was permitted to accompany the reverend rabbi of the synagogue Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, in Chrystie-street, to the house of HYMAN ISRAEL, Esq., in Twenty-fifth-street, one of the wealthiest members of the congregation, who kept open house in the old-fashioned style. There was some resemblance to receiving calls on New Year's day by our own fair ones. All the young gentlemen of the house were out, either masquerading or paying visits, and the lady of the house was assisted in the reception of the masqueraders by numerous young ladies, including her own grown-up daughter, Miss ANNIE ISRAEL, and the daughter of the Rabbi, Miss KANTROWITZ. The guests were received in the parlor, and, after the usual compliments, were taken down stairs for refreshment. There was on the well-spread table the usual luxuries common among Americans, but besides were plates of a peculiar kind of cake, known as *Haman Laschen*, made of fine flour, goose-grease and sugar—very nice, very rich and very indigestible. In addition to the numerous gas-lights, there were massive silver candlesticks, with wax tapers, in the centre of the table. The masqueraders commenced coming round about 8 o'clock. Some of the parties had only three persons, some had twenty. Some represented negro minstrels, policemen and the staff of a pantomime, generally including a live Yankee and "Yankee gal." Others represented burlesque militia officers. The best was that given by the Elsie Purim Club, which caricatured the sham Reformers of the City of New-York, including a certain great and good philosopher and agriculturist. It was excellently acted by a member of the Club, who dressed the part to perfection, including the old white coat, the shoe and boot falsely thrust upon contrary feet, the battered hat, the goggle spectacles, the turned-up, dirty pants, and the serene air of child-like and bland innocence. HANK SMITH and MANIERRE came in for good wipes, and the whole affair was both laughable and instructive. It so happened that there was no mystery play about Esther, which is only given occasionally, and then the characters are taken by leading members of the synagogue, who speak Hebrew fluently. The masks then are elaborately dressed, and the whole performance is impressive. The visits of masquerading parties lasted until 4 A. M. this morning.

The Observance of the Sabbath—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET preached to a large congregation, yesterday, at St. Ann's Free Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. His subject was on "The Fourth Commandment." He said: "We should all seek God's help in prayer, to keep all His commandments, and not feel satisfied with two or three examinations of the law, but seek it out thoroughly by study, and when we confess our sins and seek forgiveness, we should not follow the example of Judas Iscariot, but do as Peter did in sorrow and repentance. God made the world in six days and rested on the seventh. He rested from his labors and viewed the great work—what a wonderful work this was, and what a noble example he has set before us—work six days, and devote the other to His service. If a man is in authority and has servants and clerks under him, he should notice their actions and request them to keep holy the seventh day. In connection with this Fourth Commandment, God gave the children of Israel explicit laws, and when they obeyed these laws they were happy and prosperous, but the moment they were willfully broken God's anger was upon them. After the resurrection of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, the day was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, which day has been reverenced by the Christians ever since. The custom of keeping the seventh day was done away with entirely, and we notice that St. Paul and the apostles kept up the custom established at the resurrection, and handed it down to their successors and generations, and now God's blessing rests on those who keep holy the Sabbath Day, so let us appreciate this day and devote it more and more to the service of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ. We can visit the sick and poor, go into the highways and lanes, and bring in poor suffering people into the fold of Christ. Let it be a day devoted to God and to objects of mercy, thus helping our fellow men and women. Let us make the Lord's Day the happiest in all the week, and be filled with righteousness and true spirit. There is yet much to be done for the Kingdom of Christ. Our churches should be free to all. In this great City, how many do we see every Sunday strolling around our streets, or walking in our beautiful parks, who ought to be at church attending to the Word of God. If we do our work faithfully, we shall finally be admitted to that rest set aside for the children of God. Today is the anniversary of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, and when we recall the past we look up to Him, the Lamb who taketh away the sins of the world. Wonderful God, who endured so much, so that you and I might be saved. Let us fall on our knees before Him, and cry aloud, 'God be merciful to us sinners.'"

At the close of the sermon the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

Confirmation of Thirty-Eight Converts from Romanism, by Bishop Potter.

The rite of confirmation was administered yesterday afternoon at the church in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by Bishop POTTER, to thirty-eight young ladies and gentlemen. The afternoon service of the Episcopal Church was read by Dr. DU PALMA, a Cuban minister. The candidates for confirmation were all Cubans, and have been converted from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism since their arrival in this country. The ceremony was very impressive, and at its conclusion Bishop POTTER said: This is to me a very interesting and delightful service. By your own act and vows you have publicly confirmed the vows taken by others for you in your younger days. Our dear Saviour, when on earth, went about doing good, and humbled himself, and was contented to live for a time in this world of sin, so that he might prepare a way to heaven, whereby we shall live forever. And now, my dear young friends, I would exhort you to serve God, manfully fight under Christ's banner, and prove yourselves to be worthy soldiers of the cross. I believe you all mean to do well, but there are thousands of temptations before you, but hold fast to Christ and all will be well. Now, suppose you had a very dear friend who was on her death-bed, and she sent for you, and making a simple request, said, "Do this in remembrance of me," would you not be careful to do all that she had said to you? So with Jesus. He instituted the Lord's supper, and added the simple request: "Do this in remembrance of me." If your mind is overloaded with trouble or anxiety, go to Him. He will assist you; and every morning and evening, do not forget to return thanks to our Father for preserving you during the day or night, and may God, in his great mercy, grant you strength to live forever in His name. At the conclusion of these remarks the Bishop congratulated each one, and had a kind word for all, as he shook hands with them. This church is, it is said, the first Spanish Protestant organization in the United States, and the Prayer-book, translated into Spanish, is read at their services.

Hospital Visiting Committees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of July 25, 1871, after exposing some of the many abuses that then existed in the institution under the supervision of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, you close your article with the following suggestions: "Is it not possible to establish a Ladies' Visiting Committee, to act gratuitously, to look after and protect the interests of the poor and utterly helpless inmates of the institutions of this City?"

I doubt not that it will gratify you to learn that "that seed has fallen on good ground," and that an organization has been perfected in this City for the express purpose stated by you in that article. This association is called "The Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital, New-York City," and is composed of some of the first ladies of New-York. Among them I may mention the names of Mrs. CASSIDAY, Mrs. FARRAGUT, Mrs. LANE, the Misses SCHYLER and SANDFORD, their object, as expressed in their published constitution, article II, being "to promote, so far as may be in their power, the welfare, comfort, and pleasure of the pauper sick." A lady is assigned to visit each ward in the Hospital, and their constitution makes it their duty to visit it at least once a week, and to report to the Executive Committee, or their President, complaints of any abuses existing in the Hospital, for the purpose of investigation and remedy.

I wish to call the attention of those good ladies to a regulation of the Hospital that ought to be altered for the comfort of the patients, viz., rising in Winter at 5½ o'clock A. M. Few healthy people like to do it. Another regulation forces them to remain up all day, unless they have the permission of the Orderly of the ward to lie down, while the difficulty of getting this permission amounts to almost a total prohibition.

PHILANTHROPIST.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

We continue to receive large numbers of letters from people who have been moved by the persistent attacks of the *Tribune* upon us to give up the *Tribune* and send us their subscriptions. We have no particular desire to turn this current, and are therefore in hopes that the *Tribune* will continue its present interesting course.

A correspondent from Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., relates the following curious facts. It shows how a bad bargain may be got rid of at fifty per cent. loss:

"Inclosed find $1, for which please send WEEKLY TIMES to A. H. J. He has just sold the *Tribune* until Feb. 1, 1873, for fifty cents, and handed me $1, and requested me to send for the TIMES. I am expecting to send for more copies soon."

"P. S.—Since writing the above E. P. R. has sold his *Tribune* for the same price, and wants the WEEKLY TIMES. Inclosed find $2."

From Oregon, Dane County, Wis., a correspondent sends us a new club, and says of the *Tribune*, "I would like to see the back-biter of my old General cleaned out."

Here is another letter:

"I want to add my voice to those given in your paper of this date. I am a Republican; neither an officeholder nor seeker; have taken the *Tribune* for a number of years, but ordered it discontinued about a month since. (My newsman told me that hundreds had done the same thing.) Mr. GREELEY is much more anxious to prove the Republicans thieves than he was to break up the Tammany Ring. His sole aim appears to be to divide, so far as he is able, the party. For one, I don't propose to help him; am doing all I can to get my friends who take the *Tribune* to give it up. The surest way to secure the right is to give practical support to those who advocate it, and I feel that I am doing this when I drop the supporter of the Democratic left wing and take the TIMES. It is evident that HORACE GREELEY feels pretty sore over the result of the New-Hampshire election, and would have rejoiced beyond measure had it gone otherwise. He will be sicker yet, I hope, before many months."

From Providence, R. I., we receive the following:

"Your valuable paper has illuminated my fireside for the past two years. For ten years previous I was a reader of the *Tribune*, until I saw Mr. GREELEY sink from his proud position as a champion of reform. I then discarded his paper for the TIMES, and have never seen the time yet that I regretted the change. The Republican Party can never cancel the debt of gratitude it owes to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its bold and fearless attack upon that Democratic Gibralter of corruption, (Tammany Hall,) which was the cause of the glorious revolution of last November, the Republican victory in California, the victory last Tuesday in New-Hampshire, and will in all probability take Connecticut in its wake next month. Your paper in these parts is considered the leading Republican journal in the country."

A correspondent writes from Ono, Lebanon County, Penn.:

"A paper that did so much to expose the Tammany Ring as did the TIMES certainly deserves the hearty support of the Republican Party."

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has been adding largely to his stock of imported books and pamphlets. He has received several English volumes in the three-volume edition, the luxury of good paper and large type being a full compensation for the difference in price. DISRAELI'S new edition of the *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, a valuable and most interesting book to students of politics, is also on BRENTANO'S counters. The autobiographic sketch of LAMARTINE, and many other excellent and standard works, have recently been imported. All the most interesting foreign and domestic publications are to be found in this store, which consequently is always well worth a visit, in fair weather or foul. On a wet day it is always good to walk round BRENTANO'S store and buy a little lively reading for the fireside.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW STOCK
OF FINE
SPRING OVERCOATS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH NO. 21,039, STEM-WINDER—Manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months, its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—S. M. BEARD, firm of BEARD & CUMMINGS, No. 128 Front-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have given the gas to over 56,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Two Years Ago My Son Contracted the Bronchitis, and soon became so ill he had to take to his bed. After using a bottle of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT he obtained some ease, and was evidently better, but a strong fever coming on subsequently, his mother and myself became anxious and sent for our family doctor. He told us the EXPECTORANT might give him relief, but would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. He rapidly became so much worse under the treatment that we all feared he would die, and as a last resort determined to give the EXPECTORANT another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of this remedy, with the SANATIVE PILLS, as they were required, he was soon entirely cured. I have since cured a troublesome case of Croup with the EXPECTORANT, and know of its being used with beneficial results in other cases of Bronchial disorders. I can safely say it is a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.—*John Shaffer, of Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.*

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Look Out for Corner Impositions and persons following in my wake for business, representing Burglar Alarms, with great improvements. All practical improvements that study and ten years' experience could suggest are embodied in the HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, Office No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Equitable Savings Institution, No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st., pays interest from April 1 on all sums deposited now. This is the only bank open TWELVE HOURS EVERY DAY—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

Each Change of Season brings with it its group of ailments. Spring, with its moist atmosphere and sudden revulsions of temperature, brings intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs consequent upon variable atmospheric conditions. Summer is prolific of debilitating diseases. The Fall has its malarious fevers and other epidemics. The Winter is a trying season to the delicate and fragile. Provision may, however, be made against all these evils by fortifying the system, and keeping it fortified with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is the most wholesome vegetable stimulant and alterative at present known, and the only preparation that will effectually defend the vital organization against the influences of unwholesome air, unwholesome water, and sudden climatic changes.

New 7-octave Pianos, $259.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for thirty days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

ACHELIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 24th inst., THOMAS ACHELIS, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 27th March, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 276 Henry-street, Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ADAMS.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, March 15, 1872, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 127 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

ARCHER.—On Sunday, March 24, 1872, at his residence in Yonkers, N. Y., CHARLES ARCHER, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-street Depot at 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

BARLOW.—On Saturday, March 23, GEORGE BARLOW, native of Essex, England, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 315 West 57th-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

BACHE.—On Sunday morning, March 24, S. ADDIE BACHE, wife of John O. Bache and daughter of the late James A. Coffin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEEBE.—On Saturday, March 23, at the residence of her daughter, No. 102 Leroy-st., ELIZABETH, widow of Martin Beebe, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Berean Baptist Church, Bedford and Downing sts., Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-London (Conn.) and San Francisco papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, March 23, MARY, wife of Erastus Bulkley, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will be attended from her late residence, No. 129 Rodney-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rocky Hill, Conn., for interment.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, March 21, at his late residence, No. 327 Madison-av., FRANCIS MARLBOROUGH BABCOCK, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

CASTERA.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, March 22, LOUIS CASTERA, aged 71 years.

CROSS.—On the 22d inst., JOHN, son of John and Eliza Cross, deceased, in his 31st year.

Funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from Allen-street M. E. Church.

COWDREY.—On Sunday evening, suddenly, SAMUEL COWDREY, aged 28.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLAPP.—On Saturday, March 23, FRANCIS CLAPP, widow of the late Fobes Clapp, aged 79 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Southack, No. 236 5th-av.

HIGH.—On Sunday morning, March 24, ANNA SHEDDAN, wife of John J. High and daughter of Rev. S. S. Sheddan, D. D.

Funeral on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 Seminary-st., Rahway, N. J. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, March 22, 1872, HENRY J. HOWLAND, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 East 73d-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MINER.—On Sunday, March 24, CATHARINE, wife of Wm. B. Miner, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 140 2d-av., on Monday, 25th inst., at 1½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 22d inst., SUSAN NEXSEN, wife of Rev. Samuel Nichols, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. George W., Effingham H. and William B., are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 Lafayette-av, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, the 25th, by the 12¼ train. Closing services will be held at the Mountain Grove Cemetery at Bridgeport at 3¾ P. M., at which relatives and friends are also invited to attend without further notice.

POLHEMUS.—On Thursday, March 21, of paralysis of the brain, HARVEY B., son of Abraham Polhemus, Sen.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 48 East 4th-st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 23, 1872, SARAH, widow of Abraham Russel, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas Carpenter, in the 88th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 52 West Washington-place, on Thursday, the 28th, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSSEL.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday morning, March 24, 1872, FRANCES EMMA, wife of S. L. Russel and daughter of the late Wm. C. Tillon, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of her mother-in-law, No. 52 West Washington-place, on Thursday, the 28th, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

SHORTRIDGE.—On the 24th inst., of scarlet fever, GEORGE WATSON, only son of George E. and Mary V. Shortridge, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 234 West 39th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family invited.

TAYLOR.—RALPH, youngest son of James and Olivia Taylor, aged 19 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 40 West 45th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

TIMMS.—On Saturday, 23d, at the residence of her husband, ELIZA D. PRITCHARD, wife of Benjamin J. Timms.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Washington-avenue, corner of Mary-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

WANDELL.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., SARAH A. D., wife of John C. Wandell.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 381 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE!
A SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
FINE MODERN PAINTINGS
AND
WATER COLORS
Is now on exhibition, free, at the
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.
The whole to be sold by auction on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS NEXT, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

This is one of the most interesting and beautiful collections of pictures offered for sale this season, and, in some respects, unequaled by any previous exhibition. Most of the paintings were selected personally by the owner himself, and embraces most brilliant examples by many of the most prominent American and Foreign Artists.

A SPECIALTY OF THIS SALE IS THE SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLORS, which is undoubtedly the finest collection in this department of art ever exhibited in this City, embracing beautiful examples of such artists as Vibert, Paul Marney, Bellecour, B. C. Koek-Koek, Brissot, Trayer, Ed. Frere, Hamman, Harvey, Van Beest, Zamacois, &c., &c.

Exhibition daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—7 to 10 P. M.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES of the several Reform Organizations of the Sixth Senatorial District, held at No. 140 4th-st., yesterday, it was resolved that a mass-meeting be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on next THURSDAY EVENING, for the purpose of urging the immediate passage of the Charter for this City. The following organizations are invited to send two delegates each to confer for the above purpose on TUESDAY, at No. 140 4th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M.: 10th Assembly Dist. Association, German; 10th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, American and German; 14th Assembly Dist. Reform Association, German; 14th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, German; Council of Pol. Reform, 17th Ward Fortschritts Verein; Independent Reform Verein, 17th Ward; 8th Assembly Dist. Reform Association, German; 8th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, German; 8th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, American; 12th Assembly Dist. Reform Association, German; 12th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, German; Council of Pol. Reform, 11th Ward; 12th Assembly Dist. Rep. Association, American; Tax payers' Association of the 10th, 11th and 17th Wards. All Senatorial Districts are requested to hold similar meetings.—Messrs. GELLMANN, WACHNER, TRAUD, MCWATTERS, GUNTNER, Committee.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION!
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
Comprising an elegant assortment of scarce, valuable and illustrated books, fine editions of ancient and modern standard works, in handsome bindings; privately printed works on large paper; caricatures, etchings, facetiæ, cyclopedias, reviews, magazines, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction, at the CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 26 and 27th, 1872, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
Parties unable to attend this sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, March 23, four legal sales were consummated, as follows, all by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., referee, the three first-named being made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and the last by WM. KENNELLY. Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 402 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 18 by 80, sold for $15,900, and purchased by MATTHEW MOORE. (Should Lexington-avenue be further extended, this property will be made a corner.) Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of the same street, 317 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 17 by 100.11, sold for $12,700, and purchased by A. BROWN, attorney for plaintiff in suit HANNAH T. HORTON. Two lots together forming plot 53 by 100.11, on the south side of same street, 420 feet west of Third-avenue, sold for $6,000, and purchased by A. BROWN, attorney for plaintiff, ANNA M. GALE. (The proposed extension of Lexington-avenue takes in these lots, and they sold low.) Two-story brick-front stable and lot on the south side of West Forty-sixth-street, 370 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 25 by 100, sold for $10,250, and purchased by BROWN & BASSETT, plaintiffs in the foreclosure action. It being an unusual thing on Saturday to sell real estate at auction, but few persons were in attendance at the Exchange, and but little interest was manifested in the proceedings. This fact will probably account for the low prices realized. The other transactions announced for Saturday were disposed of as follows: Legal sale of house and lot on One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Second-avenue, case settled and property withdrawn from market; legal sale of house and lot on Eightieth-street, near Lexington-avenue, adjourned until Saturday of the present week; Sheriff's sale of lots on Eleventh-avenue, postponed until today, and Sheriff's sale of premises No. 61 Irving-place, postponed until to-morrow.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

In consequence of the extreme length of our list of sales, published below, we can only allude in the briefest terms to the business transacted during the past week. The following is a summary: Total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 23, $533,225. Total for week previous, ending with Saturday, March 16, $698,950; decrease, $165,725. On Tuesday, March 19, JERE. JOHNSON sold 100 Brooklyn lots for about $50,000 in the aggregate, and on Thursday, March 21, improved Brooklyn realty to the value of $30,000; also, twenty-five Williamsburg building lots for $20,000. On the last-named day MULLER, WILKINS & CO. also offered at auction some 300 lots, located at Mott Haven, Westchester County, of which thirty-five only were sold, at an average of $2,200 apiece, when the balance were withdrawn, the prices realized being considered by the owners of the property below its value. Messrs. MULLER & CO. also offered, on Tuesday, the dock and warehouse property in Brooklyn, known as the Wall-street stores A, B, C, D and E, which we on the preceding day reported as sold for $249,000. This we have since been informed by the auctioneers was not a fact, as the bid at which the premises were knocked down was made for the owners; the estimated value of the property not being reached, no transfer of title was effected. As a whole, the result of the week's transactions cannot be said to be a very satisfactory one, for although the market has been moderately active, the auctions generally have not been attended with that success which was expected, and which the merits of the real estate offered deserved. It is to be hoped that during the present week a better feeling will prevail, and that more spirit will characterize the bidding at the daily public sales.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week, on the days noted, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions are announced to occur, at which real estate as described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, (Monday,) March 25.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of West Forty-third-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, known as No. 137; house about 55 feet deep; lot 20.6 by 100.5. The lot of land with the brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Doyer-street, about 86 feet north of the Bowery, known as No. 4; the store, which is four stories on the front and five stories on the rear, covering the entire lot, and now used as a furniture warehouse; lot 20 by 63 feet. And the following building lots, all full size: One lot on the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-eighth-street; one lot on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue; one lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue; four lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street; one lot on the north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue; and one lot on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DAVID BARNETT, Esq., referee: The four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of West Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 443, lot 18.9 by 100.5. And under a similar Court order, WM. H. SECOR, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, two lots, each 25.3x100, located on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-sixth-street; sale postponed from Saturday.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, two lots of land, with the building thereon, situate on the east side of Mott-street, 75.8 feet south of Houston-street.

To-morrow. (Tuesday,) March 26.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, the following City real estate, all improved: The plot of land, together with the hotel building thereon, situate on the easterly side of Catharine-slip, between Water and South streets, and known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, opposite Catharine Market, and known as "Van Dyke's Hotel." This property has a frontage of 89 feet 2 inches on Catharine-slip, with an average depth of about 45 feet. The buildings are four story and four story and attic, cover the entire ground, and are fitted as a hotel. The property has been occupied by the present owner as a hotel and restaurant for thirty years, and its proximity to the ferries and market make it a most desirable location for the business for which it is now used. The four-story brick store and lot, on the westerly side of Washington-street, between Murray and Warren streets, known as No. 264; lot about 26 by 56 feet. The two-story and attic brick house and lot, on the southerly side of West Fourth-street, 40 feet west of Greene-street, known as No. 38; lot 20 by 56.8. The two-story and attic brick house and lot, on the north side of East Thirteenth-st., 87.10 feet east of University-place, known as No. 41; lot about 19 by 50 feet. The three-story high-stoop French-roof frame house and lot, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 233.9 feet west of Second-avenue; house about 40 feet deep; lot 16.3 by 100.9. The three-story high-stoop brick house (with brown-stone trimmings) and lot, on the south-east corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, known as No. 52 Fourth-street, house three stories high for 45 feet, with a two-story extension covering the entire balance of the lot; lot 20 by 56.6 feet. The two four-story and basement Philadelphia brick houses and lots, on the north side of West Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Nos. 265 and 267; houses about 59 feet deep, and connected, having been used as a school; each house containing twenty-six rooms; lots each 25 by 98.9 feet. The two-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the westerly side of Wooster-street, between Amity and Fourth streets, known as No. 245; house about 30 feet deep; lot 19.6 by 52 feet. And the three-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 205; house about 50 feet deep; lot 17 by 98.9 feet. Also, by order of the executors of the estate of ABNER L. ELY, deceased, the six three-story high-stoop French roof brick houses (with brown-stone trimmings) and lots situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as Nos. 236, 238, 240, 242, 244 and 246; lots each in size 16.8 by 100.9 feet.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, (sale peremptory,) the valuable manufacturing property known as Nos. 247 and 249 Water-street, between Peck-slip and Beekman-street, embracing a lot in size 27.6 by 72.8, with four and three story brick buildings thereon, covering the same. Also the two-story and attic brick house and lot known as No. 82 Cherry-street, near James-street, and fronting on James-slip; lot 25 by 59.9. Also, by order of the executor of JOHN HUYLER, deceased, the premises known as No. 197 West Tenth-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, comprising a lot 25 by 95, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, 25 by 34, upon the front thereof, and a one-story brick house, 25 by 12, upon the rear. In addition to the above, the same auctioneer will also offer for sale tenement property in Williamsburg, consisting of a house 24.6 by 46, with lot 75 feet in depth, known as No. 428 South Fifth-street, between Twelfth-street and Union-avenue.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at public auction, (sale positive,) four very desirable building lots, located on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Eighty-second-street, together forming a plot in size 102.2 by 94.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, (sale announced as positive,) two building lots on the south side of West Fifty-sixth-street, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue, together in size 50 by an average depth of 91 feet, and two lots even 25 by 100.5, on the south side of the same street, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue; also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41 feet 8 inches east of Tenth-avenue; lot, 20.10 by 74.1.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at public auction, the three-story, basement and subcellar brick tenement-house and lot, No. 122 Eldridge-street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; house 25 by 55, with accommodations for over twenty families, and renting at the rate of $3,750 per annum; lot in size, 25 by 88.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., referee, two houses and lots, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 380 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lots in size each 15.7½ by one-half the block. Also, under a similar Court order, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 188.9 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 18.9 by 80. Also, at public auction, eight lots, with brick factory building thereon, situate four each respectively on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, Brooklyn, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, and together forming a plot in size 100 by 200.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under four several Court orders, Messrs. N. JARVIS, Jr., S. V. BAYLEY, SAMUEL JONES and CHAS. A. JACKSON, referees, the following City real estate: Two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue; one lot, 17.10 by 102.2, on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 233 feet 7 inches west of Second-avenue; two lots, with improvements, on the east side of Avenue A, 88 feet 5 inches south of Third-street, together in size, 44 by 120, and one lot on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 25 feet. This last is the same property the legal sale of which, under another Court order, has been several times heretofore postponed by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO.

By WM. KENNELLY, at a Sheriff's sale, adjourned from Saturday last, the house and lot known as No. 61 Irving-place; lot 25.6 by 100.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction, a desirable residence, embracing a plot of ground containing some five City lots, with a two story Swiss cottage thereon, located at Mott Haven, Westchester County, and situated on the east side of Macomb-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Main streets. The property is within three minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of the executors of the estate of EDWARD SLOSSON, deceased, the following Brooklyn lots: Three lots on Broadway, near De Kalb-avenue; ten lots on De Kalb-avenue, near Broadway; four lots, corner of Reid-avenue and Kosciusko-street; four lots on Lafayette-avenue, near Reid-avenue, and ten lots on Kosciusko-street, near Broadway.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Waverly, N. J., on the ground at 3 P. M., by order of HENRY FISCHER, Esq., a desirable dwelling-house, together with six acres of land, situate at the junction of the upper and lower roads from Newark to Elizabeth, with six minutes' walk from the Waverly Station of the New-Jersey Railroad, and distant forty-five minutes from New-York.

For to-morrow, also, at the Court-house at Newark, N. J., at 2 P. M., the positive sale in foreclosure of the Passaic Chemical Works, located at Newark, is advertised. The property adjoins that of the New-Jersey Zinc Company on the Passaic River, and comprises some of the deepest available dock fronts in Newark. It will be sold in three parcels, viz.: No. 1, plot 245.8 by 525, fronting on Passaic River, (bulk-head,) with buildings and machinery for making sulphuric acid. No. 2, plot 200 feet front on Passaic River, (bulk-head,) extending through to Morris Canal, and No. 3, plot 100 feet on river, (bulk-head,) also extending through to canal. Additional particulars can be obtained of JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, No. 85 John-street, this City.

Wednesday, March 27.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the very valuable business property located on the north-east corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, known as No. 174 Broadway, embracing a lot in size 25 by 50, with a six-story and cellar brick building thereon, covering the same and renting at the present time for $22,000 per annum. Also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of HENRY J. CULLEN, Esq., referee, a house and lot situated on the north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and a house and lot adjoining in the rear, fronting on Sixteenth-street; first-named lot 25 by 100, second 25 by 92.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Esq., special guardian, four building lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of West Fifty-first-street, 325 feet west of Broadway; also, one small gore lot on the south side of the same street, 114 feet 8 inches east of Eighth-avenue, having a front on the street of 12 feet 3 inches, with a depth on the east line of 11 inches.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, at an adjourned sale, one lot on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, being the same lot described above in Tuesday's sales, JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. Also, at an executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of Mrs. ANN DAVIS, deceased, property located at Astoria, Long Island, comprising a two-story and basement frame dwelling-house and lot, situate on Greenock-street, 24 feet 8 inches south-east from Main-street; lot in size 32.1 by about 70.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, improved real estate located in that city, as follows: Two three-story brick stores and lots, known as Nos. 530 and 534 Court-street, and five two-story frame dwellings and lots, known as Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98 and 100 Duffield-street; also, at public auction, two two-story and basement frame houses and lots, known as Nos. 297 and 299 Quincy-street, and in addition a cottage-residence in Flatbush, situate on the north side of East Broadway, about 900 feet east of Flatbush-avenue.

The following sale of New-Jersey real estate is also advertised for Wednesday, by order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, F. B. OGDEN, master: Sale in partition of twenty and one-half acres of land, the property of the late JAMES CRONKRIGHT, located in the English Neighborhood, N. J., near the Ridgefield and Fairview stations of the Northern Railroad, to be sold in three parcels, viz.: No. 1, nine acres, with residence, on the Bergen turnpike road, and adjoining land of STEPHEN MARTLING, known as the Cronkright homestead; No. 2, seven acres, with residence, adjoining above, known as the Cashman property, and No. 3, four and a half acres, on the Bergen road, with dwelling-house thereon, adjoining land of ARTHUR GREEN, known as the Durando property.

Thursday, March 28.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, improved City real estate and building lots, as follows: The first-class five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-street, between Coenties and Old slips, known as Nos. 84 and 86; lot 37 by 80 feet. The four-story English-basement brick house and lot, on the south side of Amity-street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, known as No. 86; house brown stone to first story, stable on rear of lot; lot 25 by 76.3. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, known as No. 128; house about 44 feet deep, lot 18.9 by 100.11. The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, known as No. 314; house about 44 feet deep, lot 18.9 by 100.11. Five lots of land, with frame buildings thereon, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, each 25 by 99.11. Lot of land, with brick house thereon, on the south side of White-street, about 250 feet east of Broadway, known as No. 83; lot 25 by 100. Four lots situate on the north side of Ninety-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 100.11; and three lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, commencing 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 100.11, adjoining above in the rear.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the executors of the estate of ANDREW BRIDGMAN, deceased, the following building lots, all full size: Two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 300 feet east of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard; 6 lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 75 feet west of Seventh-avenue, and six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, adjoining above, in the rear. Also, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick store dwelling and lot, No. 33 Greenwich-avenue, between West Tenth and Charles streets, lot 21.8 by 89.3; building, 40 feet in depth; rental, $1,950 per year.

By ALLEN & BROWN, at public auction, the four-story basement and sub cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South Fifth-avenue, house 25 by 70; lot, 25.6½ by 119 feet; and the four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 66 South Washington-square, adjoining above house, 25 by 75; lot, 25 by 119, with an L 19 by 25; also two cottage dwellings and lots, located in the Eleventh Ward of Jersey City, (late Hudson City,) and situated on North-street, between Palisade-avenue and Clinton-street.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, four first-class four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, between Madison and Park avenues; lots each 25 by 100.5; houses, 60 feet in depth, built by day's work, and finished throughout in hard-wood.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction, the four-story brick house and lot, known as No. 47 Washington-square, or West Fourth-street, fronting the Parade-ground, and situated between Macdougal and Thompson streets; lot, 25 by 129. The extension of Sullivan-street makes this property a corner, thus prospectively adding greatly to its value.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, two two-story French-roof, Philadelphia brick-front houses and lots, located in Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 238 and 240, Thirteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; lots each 20 by 100; houses each 38 feet in depth.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at public auction, the following Brooklyn property: Three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on De Kalb-avenue, corner of Vanderbilt-avenue; two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 545 Monroe-street; three-story house and lot No. 726 Gates-avenue; two-story frame house No. 346 Tompkins-avenue, with three lots of ground; two-story frame cottage and lot on Madison-street, adjoining above; one building lot on Monroe-street, in rear of above, 25 by 100, and four lots, each 20 by 100, on Tompkins-avenue, corner of Monroe-street.

Saturday, March 30.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at a receiver's sale, by order of ALBON MAN, Esq., receiver of the Eighth National Bank, the leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, east side, between Bleecker and Bond streets, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley way in the rear; lease from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, running until 1885; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. Also, a two-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets; lot 20 by 80. In addition, at an adjourned sale, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., referee, the same firm will also offer at auction, a house and lot on the south side of Eightieth-street, 37.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 18.4 by 102.2.

The above list of proposed sales for the week is complete, as far as we have been able to become informed, and will be seen, is one of unusual importance, for, while no one auction in particular calls for special mention, the real estate to be sold is nearly all first-class and in variety such as to demand attention from investors generally.

PRIVATE SALES.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private sale three lots on the north side of Ninety-third-street, 102 feet east of Fifth-avenue, each 25.6 by 100, for $37,000. Also three full lots on the south-east corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Second street, and two lots in rear, each 22 by 100, for $6,000.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, March 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story h. s. b. h. and l., n. s. 116th-st., 402 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 18x80	$15,900
3-story h. s. b. h. and l., n. s. 116th-st., 317 ft. w. 3d-av., lot 17x100.11	12,750
2 lots and frame building, n. s. 116th-st., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., lots together in size, 53x100.11	6,000

By William Kennelly.

2 story brick front stable and lot, s. s. 46th-st., 370 ft. w. 6th-av., lot, 25x100.5	$10,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARK-AV.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL EXTRA-finished DOUBLE and CORNER residence, 37.6 x75; lot 105 feet, occupying a SPLENDID POSITION, (the best on the avenue,) for sale low; also, medium and full-size dwellings on and adjoining 5TH and MADISON AVS. Bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WEST 34TH-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Four-story English-basement brown-stone house, in complete order throughout. Price $20,000.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN MCCOOL, on the premises.

FOR SALE, 5TH-AV.—FINE CORNER house on Murray Hill, extra width. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in East 52d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on 5th-av. for sale; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also, handsome block on Boulevard. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA large house No. 25 Rutgers-place, lot 26x120; also, nineteen lots in the same neighborhood. For particulars inquire at the office, No. 34 Rutgers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING DE-SIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES, WITH POSSESSION THIS SPRING:

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.—

No. 147 2d-av.
No. 75 5th-av.
No. 251 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.
No. 398 5th-av., with stable.
No. 549 5th-av., new, 30 ft.
No. 714 5th-av.
No. 718 5th-av., cor. 56th-st.
No. 568 5th-av.
No. — 5th-av., s. w. cor. 49th-st.
No. 17 Park-av.
No. 83 Park-av.
No. 89 Park-av., cor. 36th-st.
No. 184 Madison-av., cor. 34th-st.
No. 165 Madison-av.
No. 331 Madison-av., cor. 43d-st.
Nos. 555 and 557 Madison-av.
No. 559 Madison-av., cor. 54th-st.
No. 367 Lexington-av. 3 stories.
No. 308 Lexington-av., 25 ft.
No. 163 Lexington-av.
No. 73 Lexington-av.
No. — Lexington-av., cor. 59th-st.
No. 23 W. 9th-st., basem'nt.
No. 28 W. 9th-st.
No. 15 W. 10th-st., 26½ feet.
No. 16 E. 10th-st., elegant house.
No. 52 W. 11th-st., 25 feet.
No. 114 W. 11th-st.
No. 16 St. Luke's-pl. (Leroy st.)
No. 143 E. 29th-st.
No. 7 W. 30th-st., 1st class, full size.
No. 18 E. 31st-st., 4 stories.
No. 19 E. 31st-st., 22¼ feet.
No. 115 E. 34th-st., dining-room extn.
No. 44 E. 34th-st., 35 ft. wide, with stable.
No. 45 W. 34th-st., full size.
No. 44 W. 35th-st., 20 ft.
No. 34 W. 37th-st.
No. 26 E. 37th-st., with stable.
No. 29 E. 38th-st. E. B.
No. 208 W. 38th-st.
No. 6 E. 41st-st.
No. 5 E. 41st-st.
No. 40 E. 12th-st.
No. 68 W. 12th-st.
Nos. 30, 32 and 34 W. 14th-st., through to 13th-st.
No. 152 W. 14th-st.
No. 207 W. 14th-st.
No. 20 W. 14th-st.
No. 213 E. 15th-st., 4 stories.
No. 42 W. 16th-st., 20 feet.
No. 130 E. 17th-st.
No. 212 E. 18th-st.
No. — E. 19th-st., near Broadway.
No. 20 E. 20th-st.
No. 62 W. 21st-st.
No. — W. 21st-st., near 5th-av.
No. 42 E. 22d-st., English basement, 22 feet.
No. 461 W. 22d-st.
No. 31 E. 22d-st., 27½ feet.
No. 28 E. 23d-st., full size.
No. 441 W. 23d-st.
No. 53 W. 25th-st., 4-s. 25 ft.
No. 115 E. 26th-st., 3-s.
No. 29 W. 26th-st., 4-s.
No. 111 E. 28th-st., 4-s.
No. 18 East 28th-st.
No. 4 E. 42d-st., 22 ft.
No. 153 E. 46th-st., 4-s.
No. 10 E. 46th-st., 4-s.
No. 43 W. 47th-st., 25x65.
No. — W. 47th-st.
No. 11 W. 47th-st., 25 feet.
No. 13 W. 47th-st., four stories.
No. 9 W. 50th-st., 28 ft.
No. 231 W. 52d-st., 3-s.
No. 23 W. 52d-st.
No. 65 W. 52d-st., 20 by 58, and ext.
No. 3 E. 53d-st., 4-st.
No. 69 W. 53d-st., 22 ft.
No. 159 E. 56th-st.
Nos. 23, 25, 27 & 31 W. 56th-st.
No. 15 E. 66th-st.

The above houses are given, with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside.
For interior examination we shall be pleased to furnish permits at our offices, Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOTS for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:
Grand Boulevard, near 146th-st., 15 lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 147th-st., 2 whole fronts.
Grand Boulevard, near 122d-st., 5 lots.
Grand Boulevard, near 96th-st., 18 lots and 12 gores.
Grand Boulevard, near 87th-st., 5 lots.
10th-av., near 118th-st., 20 lots.
10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots.
10th-av., near 103d-st., about 20 lots.
10th-av., near 84th-st., 2 lots.
88th-st., near 11th-av., 6 lots.
96th and 97th sts., near Riverside Park, 12 lots.
92d-st., near 9th-av., 1 lot.
123d and 124th sts., near Grand Boulevard, 16 lots.
For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—No. — EAST 22D-ST., NEAR Broadway, three-story brick full-width house, $35,000.
No. — East 29th-st., near 5th-av., fine house, extra width, with stable attached, will be sold low to a prompt purchaser.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

A POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION, On TUESDAY, March 26, at No. 111 Broadway, of 4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, South-east corner 52d-st. These EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE full front lots command a splendid and uninterrupted view of the Hudson. They are ready at once to improve, and will be sold separately on liberal terms. Maps of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. — WEST 12TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., three-story brick full-width house, $22,000.
No. — West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story brown-stone full-width house, $35,000.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. — EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four-story brown-stone house, $30,000.
No. — West 39th-st., near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone house, $23,000.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

$26,000—THAT BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, No. 537 Lexington-av., corner of 49th-st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone; hard finish in superior manner; mortgages made to suit; this is a first-class house in every respect. To be seen from 2 to 5 P. M., or by permit of L. MENDELSON, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. — WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, four story brown stone, full width, $38,000; No. — East 46th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, full width, $60,000; No. — West 47th-st., 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, fully furnished, $57,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

$15,000—FOR HOUSE AND LOT—Fine location on Lexington-av.; three story brick and low basement, with light and airy kitchen and dining-room; 20x45x95; fourteen rooms; perfect order, newly frescoed; large yard. Inquire of owner, No. 525 Lexington-av., near 49th-st., before 2 P. M.; terms easy. Furniture also for sale.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RE-SERVE.—The three-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 205 West 34th-st., will be sold at auction by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on TUESDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange; house 17x52, and extension; grand location for dentist or physician; terms liberal; look at it.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE LOTS ON 78TH-st., near the Boulevard, at a bargain; also, lots on 80th-st., near Riverside Boulevard; also, a whole front on New-av., near 100th-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, superior order, 20 by 65; lot in fee, 100.5; in 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; if with carpets, gas-fixtures and shades, $40,000. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high stoop brick house in West 21st-st., near 6th-av., 25x55x100; will be sold low.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE BROWN-stone house on 54th-st., elegantly furnished, for sale, with furniture, for $25,000.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 86TH-st.; 100x125 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 132 West 46th-st.; house 15x50, lot 15x100. Apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON & CO., No. 36 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 142D-ST., North New-York; also, four lots on 76th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No 199 3d-av.

A HANDSOME PLOT, ON MADISON-av., near the Grand Union Depot, for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN.—A four-story brick house, No. 217 Carroll-st., near Carroll Park; all improvements; vestibule door, &c.; $13,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SARATOGA, LAKE-AV., NEAR CIR-CULAR-ST., SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Two-story cottage, containing parlor, library, large dining-room and kitchen, bath-room, five sleeping apartments, with an abundance of pantry and closet room; gas in every room, and in tip-top order; lot 115 by 212, filled with fruits; stable, 25 by 40, on alley rear of lot, with water inside and room for coachman; cottage completely and handsomely furnished, including a $650 piano; all nearly new; price only $10,000 for all; rent, $1,000. Apply to owner, by letter.
S. KILPATRICK, No. 152 East 60th-st.

FOR SALE—LOCATED IN GROWING, thriving village, twenty-five minutes distant from the City, good business establishment, now doing a successful business; consists of house and store, nearly new, upholster, furnishing and undertaker's business; the owner will sell out place and business on account of failure of health. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLACE AT RYE NECK; eighteen acres, cottage-house, barn, grapery, young orchard, house for gardener, with horses, cows and farming utensils; eight acres will be reserved if preferred; one mile from Mamaroneck, and one-half mile from Harrison and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway, or D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN—A MAGNIFICENT residence for sale on Broadway, short distance from depot. The house is spacious, built in best manner, with all modern improvements; river view very fine; price $30,000. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address R. A. B., Box No. 1,619, New-York Post-office.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
ELIZABETH, fifty houses for sale and rent.
GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A first-class residence, containing fourteen rooms, having all the modern improvements; four story, finished with hard wood; size of lot 86 by 240; price $14,000; a bargain; more ground if desired.
K. BEHLING, Englewood, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE—A SPECIALTY.—CALL ON HAMILTON & WALLIS for a complete printed list of furnished and unfurnished houses for rent, No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS,
TARRYTOWN,
NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS,
ORANGE,

and in all directions within fifty miles of New-York, we are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY of every description, for sale and to rent.
BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a first-class two-story frame dwelling-house, containing thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about four city lots of ground; fruit, shade and lawn; pleasantly situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country; five minutes to steam or horse cars; terms to suit purchaser.
Also, one nine-room house for sale, in good order; range, marble mantels, &c.; with about five city lots; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, two eight-room houses and about five city lots; price $2,500 each; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if required. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, in Washington-av., corner of 5th-st., Morrisania.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT one-half acre of land; plenty fruit; 16 miles from City; two minutes from depot, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., Harlem Railroad; possession immediately.
C. A. HODGMAN.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Country-seats, cottages and farms; see list; several to let. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACCESsible country homes. For sale on easy terms. $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
By order of Loftus Wood, Esq.,
THE SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY known as
Nos. 247 AND 249 WATER-STREET—Near Front, in the City of New-York. Terms easy. Possession May 1.
By order of executor.
THE VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING
No. 197 WEST TENTH-STREET—In the City of New-York.
Also, at same time and place,
THE VALUABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 82 CHERRY-ST.
Also, at same time and place,
VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG TENEMENT-HOUSE,
No. 428 SOUTH FIFTH-STREET—Only one block from Union-av. and Broadway.
Maps of all above at auctioneer's office.
TUESDAY, April 2,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
MAGNIFICENT BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
Situated on Grand-av. and Cambridge-place, to be positively sold, by order of the executrix of the estate of John H. Funk, deceased. Particulars hereafter.
Also,
By order of the Trustees of Navy Mission School,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY On the corner of Navy-street and Green-lane, Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.
TUESDAY, April —,
GREAT SALE OF RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, LOTS, by order of Trustees, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st. Particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.
The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.
The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.
ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUA-BLE PROPERTY ON CATHARINE-SLIP, KNOWN AS "VAN DYKE'S HOTEL."
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
CATHARINE-SLIP—The plot of land, together with the hotel building thereon, situate on the easterly side of Catharine-slip, between Water and South sts., and known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, opposite Catharine Market, and known as "Van Dyke's Hotel." This property has a frontage of 89.2 feet on Catharine-slip, with an average depth of about 45 feet. The buildings, which are four story and four story and attic, cover the entire ground and are fitted as a hotel. The property has been occupied by the present owner as a hotel and restaurant for the last thirty years, and it has acquired a wide and enviable reputation. Its proximity to the ferries and Market make it a most desirable location for the business for which it is now used.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 105TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abner L. Ely, deceased:
EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET.—The six three-story high-stoop French root brick houses and lots situate on the south side of East 105th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, and 246. The houses have brown-stone trimmings, water-closets on basement and second stories, bath-room, wash-tubs, range, hot and cold water, large closets, &c.; double parlors; cellars cemented; dry, high ground; lots each 16.8x100.9. Terms liberal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 265 AND 267 WEST 39TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The two four-story and basement Philadelphia brick front houses and lots, situate on the north side of West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as Nos. 265 and 267. The houses have brown-stone trimmings, contain modern improvements, and are connected, having been used as a school; each house contains twenty-six rooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 205 WEST 34TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—The three-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 205; house about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements, has extension on first floor; lot 17x98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER 11TH-AV. AND 65TH-ST., AND NORTH-EAST CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 66TH-ST., AT AUCTION:
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock M. at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots, situate on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 66th-st.
SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET—One lot, north side of 66th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.
ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—One lot, situate on the south-east corner of 11th-av. and 65th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 105TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop French-roof frame house and lot, situate on the north side of 105th-st., 233 feet 9 inches west of 2d-av. House about 40 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Immediate possession.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 245 WOOSTER-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WOOSTER-STREET—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Wooster-st., between Amity and 4th sts., and known as No. 245; lot 19.6x52 feet.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUES-DAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
MOTT HAVEN—This valuable property, having a front of 50 feet on Macombs-av., and running back 227 feet to the Harlem Railroad, together with a first-class dwelling; size, 32x35 feet.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The four-story brick building, situated on the south side of Washington-square, and known as No. 47, opposite the parade-ground; size, 25x129 feet. The extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner property, which adds largely to its value.
For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The two valuable building lots on south side 56th-st., 175 feet west of 9th-av.
The two valuable building lots on south side of 56th-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The four first-class four-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses and lots, on the north side of 68th-st., 100 feet west Park-av., Lenox Hill.
These houses have been built by day's work, and are replete with modern improvements; size, each house 25x60; lot, 25x100.05.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE AT AUCTION of very valuable and extensive dock property and Sulphuric Acid Factory.—The Passaic Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., adjoining the New-Jersey Zinc Company, will be sold at auction TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court-house, Newark, N. J. No postponement. This magnificent property, some of the deepest available dock front in Newark, will be divided and sold in three parcels, as follows: 245 feet 8½ inches front on Passaic River, (bulkhead,) with buildings and machinery for making sulphuric acid, depth about 525 feet; 200 feet front on Passaic River (bulkhead) through to Morris Canal; 100 feet front on Passaic River (bulkhead) through to Morris Canal.
Terms, half mortgage; balance easy.
For further particulars apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS, OFFICE, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS!

SOUTH-EAST CORNER 82D-ST.
THESE EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE FULL-FRONT LOTS, command a splendid and uninterrupted VIEW OF THE HUDSON. They are ready at once to improve and will be sold SEPARATELY, on liberal terms. Maps ready.
Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.
V. K. STEVENSON,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 3 P. M., on the premises, by order of Henry Fisher, Esq., auction sale of a desirable dwelling, with six acres of land, at Waverly, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York, by the New-Jersey Railroad.
This property is situated at the junction of the upper and lower roads from Newark to Elizabeth, six minutes' walk from Waverly Station. The dwelling contains eleven rooms in good order. The grounds are nicely shaded and well situated for improvements, complete out-buildings. Very easy terms. For maps, photographs, and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., or on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE property on south-east corner of Wooster and 4th sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FOURTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, (with marble trimmings,) situate on the south-east corner of 4th and Wooster sts., and known as No. 52 4th st. The house is three stories high for forty-five feet, with a two-story extension covering nearly the entire balance of the lot; contains modern improvements, and is in good order. Gas-fixtures and chandeliers sold with the house. Lot 20x56 feet 6 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 264 WASHINGTON-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WASHINGTON-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Washington-street, between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 264.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION, Of valuable Broadway property.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, the valuable six-story and cellar brick building, No. 174 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, building covering the lot; this is one of the finest corners in the City of New-York. Rental of premises about $24,000 per annum.
Maps, with full particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—To lease, furnished, from one to five years, (the owner being in Europe,) a first-class four-story superior-built and extra-sized brown-stone front house, fully and handsomely furnished, to a strictly first-class tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., who have the exclusive control of the property.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A beautiful stone cottage-house, delightfully located, fully furnished, and surrounded by three acres of land tastefully laid out; barn, carriage-house, cow-sheds, hennery, and several cows; horses and carriages could be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet, in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO let, a first-class house, fully and well furnished; the owner, desiring to spend a year in Europe, offers his house to a desirable tenant; to such a reasonable rent will be named. T. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let handsomely furnished, just frescoed and painted, at $300 per month to a good tenant; apply on the premises. Leave name, address and reference at No. 63 West 51st-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

AT NEWPORT, FOR THE SEASON—Furnished cottages on the avenue and in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—THE NEW-YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICES TO
No. 918 Broadway.
We have to let the following very desirable houses: In West 21st-st., $4,500; West 23d-st., $2,400; East 23d-st., $1,000; West 28th-st., $2,200; West 30th-st., $5,000; West 32d-st., $1,200, and $1,500; West 46th-st., $1,800; West 57th-st., $2,500; East 62d-st., $1,800; East 78th-st., $1,500; others, equally desirable, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.
PURDY & WOODWARD, Agents.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the country-seat of the undersigned, on Westchester-av., in the village of Port Chester, within five minutes' drive of the Port Chester Depot, New-Haven Railroad; house contains eighteen rooms, with hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; large carriage-house and stable, outhouses, greenhouse, and ten acres of land, all laid out in first-class order. A most desirable Summer and Winter residence. For terms, apply to
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET—BUILDING CORNER OF CLINton and University-place: the floors are arranged seven rooms each for families or lodgings, with bath and water-closets, windows to each room, and well adapted for suites of apartments. The store will be finished with large plate-glass windows, and from its size and location, near Broadway, is well suited for any first-class business, and will be rented favorably. HICKS, BARR & CO., 400 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor.
N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO RENT—$350—AT TENAFLY, N. J., A cottage; nine rooms, good water, handsome grounds, fruit, &c.; near depot, forty minutes from City; I will insure your life on this road for $1. Apply to WM. LAIMBEER, No. 73 Lexington-av., or F. C. VEALE, Esq., Tenafly.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1, THE FIRST-class Nova Scotia-stone house, No. 324 Madison-av.: elegantly finished in hard-wood, with mirrors, &c., by Marcotte; is frescoed and contains all the modern improvements; rent, $4,000. For permits apply to JOHN OWEN, No. 7 East 47th-st., from 12 to 4.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English-basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., 45TH-ST.—FOUR-story, new, modern, medium-sized, desirable dwelling to let low; also large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NOS. 104 AND 106 EAST 25TH-ST., near 4th-av.; they are both three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; 20x60 feet each, and each containing nine bedrooms and bath. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling-house, No. 32 West 14th-st.; to be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply on premises, or to M. A. HOPPOCK, No. 18 Vesey-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, issue printed list of houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, in that vicinity.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, A COTTAGE of eight rooms, on 1st-av., with gas, and conveniently arranged. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, 29TH-st., near Broadway; two rooms reserved for physician; rent $1,200. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR the Summer, a large, well-furnished house, with garden, grounds and stabling for four horses; must be within an hour and a half of the New-York City Hall. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 6,703 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY, and who has experience and a large acquaintance, would like a situation to travel, establish agencies to sell agricultural machinery on salary, or commission, or both; references given. Address S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS
Five very eligible and finely-lighted lofts can be had on the 1st of May, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., which are already provided with a twenty-horse boiler and engine, with shafting and steam heating-pipes; terms easy; an unusual opportunity. Apply to
F. HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.
For sale or to lease for a term of years, the very desirable property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., frontage on 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block, and on 22d-st. 26.8 feet by half the block. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTH-west corner of Fulton-st., the elegant office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company; one of the very best locations for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 383 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power may be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STORE-HOUSES TO LET.—ONE OR all of the four arch-roofed three-story store-houses, about 25x60 feet, (old) Nos. 59 to 65, inclusive, Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to M. S. BEACH, No. 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

TO LET—OVER MILLER'S SHOE-STORE, No. 3 Union-square, one large room on first floor; first rate place for any business. Inquire on premises.

OFFICE TO RENT—NO. 54 WALL-ST., second floor, Room No. 17; rent $400. Apply to the Janitor, top floor.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, a laundress' situation; is an excellent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook and do the coarse washing, the other as chamber-maid or waitress and the fine washing, or do the work of a small family; City, or would prefer a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, desserts, bread, jellies, creams, &c.; also, French cooking; best of reference. Call at EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as seamstress; has a knowledge of dress-making; can operate Grover, Baker, Wilcox, Gibbs machines; would have no objection to see to a grown child; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman; is an excellent cook; understands meats, games, soups of all kinds, boning, larding, side dishes, pastry, creams; excellent baker; French or English; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business, perfectly, having had several years' experience; has several years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or to wait on a lady; City or country. Call for two days at No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant person as first-class seamstress and lady's maid; thoroughly efficient in both capacities; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days No. 416 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy woman as cook, or to do coarse washing in a private family; understands care of milk and butter; country reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and washer, or fine washer, or fine washing and ironing, or waiting, by a very respectable young woman; is a good laundress and waitress; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies fineries and French fluting; would assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., employers will find a large number of first-class servants, country or City, and English, French, German, Scotch, Irish and American servants wanting situations, suited immediately.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION, BY a Scotch Protestant young woman, very respectable, or chamber-maid and waitress; very best City references; understands both country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS,
MALE AND FEMALE,
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
All Well Recommended.
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; can take the place of a man; thoroughly competent; best of reference. Call at EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook in a private family; no objection to some washing and ironing, if required; best City reference. Call or address No. 154 West 18th-st., rear house, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 592 2d-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, with a little girl five years of age, a situation to do general housework in the country; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, engagements with families by the day or week. Call or address No. 340 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 219 West 28th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, washing, ironing and house-cleaning; excellent references. Apply at No. 637 6th-av., corner 37th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Suited immediately with first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; an excellent baker. Apply for two days at No. 112 East 19th-st.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av., have desirable servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also male servants.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as laundress or chamber-maid; City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is fully capable of taking charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from the last place. Call for two days at No. 146 East 43d-st., one pair stairs up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and milliner, and understands all kinds of family sewing; town or country; reference from present employer. Address M. W., No. 38 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent colored woman, to go out by the day, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Apply at No. 218 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, gentlemen's or families' washing, to do at home. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education desires a situation as housekeeper or companion for an invalid; references exchanged. Address, by letter or in person, A. HILL, No. 261 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 140 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country by a married man with no family; is a good careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; can milk and do plain gardening; is sober and obliging and not afraid to work; the best of references can be given. Address McC., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER on a gentleman's place by a single young man, willing and obliging in all work; good reference; twenty-one months from former place, and three years from latter. Call or address J. M., Box No. 203 Times Office, or No. 146 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman of steady habits, in the prime of life, who thoroughly understands his business; a new place, or one to be improved, preferred; is married, with two in family; state full particulars. Address ROBERT ROSS, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man with two children; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and vegetables; best of references from his present and former employers. Address W. R., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; would plant a small garden; understands everything pertaining to the business; sober, honest and obliging; ten years' first-class recommendations. Address E., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can milk; will make himself useful at anything that is required to be done; good reference from last employer. Address M. C. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN practical gardener and florist; single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable garden; best references. Address H. H., gardener, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful City driver; the best of City references given as to ability; has no objections to the country. Address C. W., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as porter in a store, and to make himself generally useful; good penman and quick accountant; first-class references. Address J. M. C., Box No 135 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a married man with no incumbrance; wife as chamber-maid and can do plain sewing; best of reference from present employer. Apply at private stable, No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient French waiter in a private family; highly recommended by his present employer; is leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman; thoroughly competent; undeniable City reference for capability, &c. Call or address H. G. SANDRUHLS, No. 136 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN man and wife, (well recommended;) man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook, to wash and iron, or do house-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; no children; man as farmer, gardener or useful man; wife as cook or chamber-maid; well recommended. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SWEDE, AS gardener, or coachman and gardener, (speaks English;) has good references; can make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN TO make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can keep lawn and garden in proper order; is very neat in his work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, single; thoroughly understands his duties; three and a half years' excellent City reference from last employer. Call or address P. F., No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good driver; City or country; best of reference given as to ability. Address for two days COACHMAN, No. 235 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address D. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, respectable man; can furnish good reference; country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who is a careful driver and a good groom; would prefer the country; can furnish good reference. Address F. L., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man with a small family; can furnish the best of recommendations. Address W. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young (single) man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City references. Can be seen at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address T. M. G., No. 29 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 140 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as waiter or assistant waiter and footman; excellent reference from old country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom in City or country; has first-class reference from last employer. Address W. T., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can give three years' reference from last employer; can milk. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as waiter in boarding-house or private family; can give very best references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER'S situation by a young man of good experience and best reference. Address P., Box 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of references and five years' references from his present employer. Call or address H. D., No. 146 East 22d-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the management of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, &c.; and has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address J. M., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER'S situation by a young man of good experience and best reference. Address P., Box 199 Times Office.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN whose evenings are unemployed; writes a plain hand. Address B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER IN ONE OF the workshops of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, with some experience in the control and management of young men; sound health; from 25 to 35 years of age; salary $800, with board, and which will be advanced according to merit. Also, a carpenter and a tailor, competent in their respective calling; salary $600 each, with the above perquisites. All must be single men of unexceptionable character, and bring good reference. Apply in person to the Superintendent, at the house, Randall's Island, ferry foot of 117th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN IN A PATENT-medicine-store, where soda-water and root-beer are sold, syrups prepared, &c.; the applicant must be a business man, strong, active, and willing to work. Those who use tobacco or stimulating drinks need not address G. T. L., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS carriage-body makers on heavy work, to go to St. Louis, Mo.; a steady job guaranteed. For further particulars apply at H. C. HOWELLS & CO., No. 15 Warren-st., Monday, March 25, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED NEXT WEEK—ON A FARM in New-Jersey, a farmer who is accustomed to all the work done on an American farm. Call on J. H. P., No. 176 Amity-st., Brooklyn, before 11 or after 3 o'clock, or address by letter with references. No Irish need apply.

REPORTER WANTED—WHO WRITES seventy-five to one hundred words, for office work; salary at first moderate. Please address, stating age, attainments and expections, "REPORTER," Times Office, Box No. 140.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a middle-aged woman to go to Orange, N. J., to take charge of an infant; must have been accustomed to children; Protestant preferred. Call or address D. J. S., No. 109 Worth-st.

GIRLS CAN FIND NICE PLACES immediately at A. PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.)

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress—one that is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 29 West 37th-st., before noon.

WANTED—TWO NORTH GERMAN PROTestant women as waitress and seamstress; first-class City reference required. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. at No. 14 West 10th-st.

AT BEDELL'S NO. 340 4TH-AV., ARE wanted immediately, a large number of first-class servants, for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic; also, coachmen, gardeners and waiters.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class Protestant laundress with good references; an English or Scotch Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12, at No. 25 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A small private family to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 224 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework, with good references. Apply at No. 182 Lexington-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, 335 Pearl-st., (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Wednesday, Mar. 27.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA,	Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23.	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, April 13.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DANRE......Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.......LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, May 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC..........................March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC..............................April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC...........................April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CUBA..........................Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA.......................Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA..........................Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA.........................Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA........................Wednesday, April 24, '72
CALABRIA......................Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA.....................Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA.......................Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA.......................Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA.......................Saturday, May 18, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage...................................$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......May 1, at ——.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER...........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at — o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Tues., April 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 and 3½, for Carmansville, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DIVIDEND.

New-York Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Twenty-five per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, at the office of the receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 27th of March inst.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., on and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, registered in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books will remain closed until the 11th April, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th of April next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th proximo. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY, (Of Texas,) TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND BULLS-Head Bank, New-York, March 22, 1872.—A quarterly dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1. proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 M.
Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.
HENRY E. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS

IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with the house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.
W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 3. HARVEY H. WOODS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.
By order of the Board.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, March 18, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st of April next.
Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

A CERTIFICATE FOR SIXTY-THREE shares of the stock of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, issued to John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam. Johnson, trustees of the separate estate of Mrs. SARAH D. JOHNSON, having been lost, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the said lost certificate. C. F. JOHNSON, Substituted Trustee.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-book closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
1,000 pieces just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and French Laces,
PASSEMENTERIES AND FRINGES,
At very low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE
GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son's,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
NEW-YORK.
STRAW GOODS, HATS AND BONNETS,
READY TODAY.
1872. 1872.
NEW SPRING SHAPES.
THISBA, VIENNA, SEADRIFT,
MOSELLE, BELLE, FOREST CITY,
IN
DUNSTABLE, MILAN, SPLIT STRAWS,
FLORENCE, LEGHORNS, and other plain and fancy braids.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
Every novelty for ladies and misses made from
TURQUOISE, CREPON DE PARIS, CHIPS, &c.

NO FANCY PRICES!!

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT THE
GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son's.

GRAND DISPLAY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
CHEAP GOODS all over the house.
RIBBONS, GRO GRAIN, all the desirable TINTS, every width.
SASH RIBBONS, SILK, 65, 75, 85 and 95 cents per yard.
SILKS, SATINS, REPS, TURQUOISE, Epingle Crepon de Paris Lining Silks, full lines of Bonnet Materials. Cheap Flowers—500 cartons per steamer—new.
YANKEE NOTIONS, from a PIN to a DIAMOND.
TEN THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS.
Everything new, from 50 cents to $500.
EXAMINE CORSETS, 65, 75, 85, 95 cents, $1,
OF WHALEBONE.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, EVERYTHING NEW.
One thousand pieces of SILK FRINGES, new manufacture, for our trade.

WHITE GOODS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
BARGAINS IN GUIPURES, Point Applique, Valenciennes, &c., &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, REAL BARGAINS.
LINES OF LACE COLLARS 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., $1 up.
CHEAP HOSIERY.
THREAD and SILK GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

Damaged, 10, 15, 25 cents pair.
Clearing out JOSEPH, 50c. pair, two Buttons, 75c.
Two-button GLOVE, 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25, warranted.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's UNDER-WEAR.
EXAMINE, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S.
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it their interest to examine our
STOCK OF RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY.
BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

Edward Ridley & Son's,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
NEW-YORK,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING NEW
SPRING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
630 BOXES OF
GROS GRAIN CORD EDGE
TRIMMING AND SASH RIBBONS.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY
IN RIBBONS.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
DOLLY VARDEN RIBBONS, 15c., up.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c. yard, up.
WIDE SHADED GROS GRAINS, 39c.
SIX-INCH SASH RIBBONS, 31c., up.
DOLLY VARDEN SASH RIBBONS, 31c., up.
VERY RICH FANCY RIBBONS, 15c., up.

SILK TRIMMINGS.

20,000 PIECES BLACK
AND COLORED SILK TRIMMINGS
FROM 15c. to 75c. ENTIRE PIECE.
1,600 PIECES PASSEMENTERIE
GIMPS, $1 75 to $9 80 piece.
2,000 PIECES RICH SILK
FRINGES, 6c. to $1 yard.
75,000 YARDS SILK TRIMMINGS,
FROM 3c. to 10c. yard.
CLOSING OUT LOT OF
DRESS AND LINING SILKS,
50c., 60c., 75c., 86c., $1, and $1 25.
12,000 PIECES PIQUE AND
MARSEILLES TIMMINGS, 10c., piece up.
8,600 SILK NECK-TIES
AND SCARFS IN ALL THE
NEW STYLES AND COLORS,
FROM 10c. TO 69c. EACH.
ABOUT HALF THE GOLD
COST.
800 DOZENS KID GLOVES,
ONE AND TWO BUTTONS,
IN ALEXANDRE, DUCHESS,
LUPINS, AND OTHER MAKES,
49c., 60c., 75c., 86c., 98c., and $1 29.
OPENING SPRING HATS,
BONNETS, FRAMES,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
60 BOXES OF GUIPURE THREAD,
VALENCIENNES, AND OTHER LACES,
FROM 3c. TO $4 yard.
29,000 YARDS HAMBURG
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
8,000 PIECES RUFFLINGS AND
MUSLIN TRIMMINGS,
FROM 10c. PIECE TO 98c.
520 DOZENS LADIES' AND MISSES'
UNDERWEAR, CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, NIGHT DRESSES,
SACQUES CLOSING OUT AT ABOUT
THE PRICE THE MATERIAL
WOULD COST.
2,500 DOZENS LADIES', GENTS',
MISSES' AND BOYS' HAND-KERCHIEFS FROM 5c. UP TO
VERY FINE GOODS.
PLAIN AND FANCY MUSLINS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS
THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

FROM
CRETONNES AND PERCALES.
ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING TRADE.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,
we will make a
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
of all the
NOVELTIES IMPORTED
FOR THE SEASON
IN
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LADIES' SUITS,
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

GRAND DISPLAY
of all the
NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
IMPORTED FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies will find our stock not only
THE LARGEST
but also
THE CHEAPEST STOCK
to be found
IN ANY RETAIL STORE IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can select from upward of
TWO THOUSAND PIECES,
at prices from 12½c. to $1 per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

44-INCH BAGGING.—BAGGING, BUCKrams, burlaps, 10½c. Great bargains. Cassimeres, wool and union.
A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE TAMING AND TRAINING. MAGNER'S new system will break any horse. Any one can learn it in one hour.

"Where Rarey's mantle has fallen."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"We honestly believe there is not a horse in the world which he cannot make gentle."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"Most scientific and successful educator or trainer of vicious horses I have ever met."—*Robert Bonner, Esq.*

Free exhibitions 7½ every evening and Saturday at 2½, at Pavillion, No. 118 West 30th-st., near 6th-av. Vicious horses handled free.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

We will close out, at retail, every description of saddles, harness, bridles, or other saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in our premises.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS FOR SALE—Very light; in good condition; best City maker. Apply at grocery-store corner of 28th-st. and 3d-av. Also, top road wagon.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 19th-st. and 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished room in a private family, to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; no moving in May; convenient to 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars. Apply at No. 240 East 34th-st.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM, OR elegantly-furnished suite, near 48th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a large, pleasant extension room, dressing-room and bath room connecting, with first-class board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST-ST., TO LET, TO A gentleman without board, a nicely furnished front room, on second floor, with all conveniences; references required.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS—Furnished, closets, hot and cold water, to let with or without board; terms reasonable to persons with reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318, elegantly furnished room, second floor front, hot and cold water, large closets, superior table and attendance; low to first-class parties. No moving.

A LARGE CHOICE FURNISHED ROOM to let to gentlemen only, with ample closet accommodation, gas and grate; splendidly located; no moving. Apply at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites or single rooms to respectable parties.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 434—SUITE OF SUperb apartments, second floor, richly furnished, with board; private table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN a strictly private family residing between 14th and 30th sts., furnished bedroom, with partial board, by a young single gentleman; unexceptionable references: terms must be moderate. Address A. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $3,500,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 9 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.;
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.
Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852. Interest commences April 1 on deposits made on or before that day.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.
Spring session begins April 8. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Superior advantages. Address R. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as resident governess for children from six to fourteen years of age; is competent to teach German, English, French and music. Address P. W., Nos. 17 and 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

Mr. SHEPARD has withdrawn from the firm and transferred his interest therein to Mr. HAYS, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ALEX. M. HAYS.
JOHN E. SHEPARD.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.
The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 23 Maiden-lane, by ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES GAIR & JOSEPH HATFIELD, in the business carried on by them at No. 71 Liberty-st., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES GAIR,
JOSEPH HATFIELD.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1872.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. TO-NIGHT.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
prior to departure for Washington.
THIS, MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 8 P. M., second performance of A. Thomas' grand opera,
HAMLET.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON.....as.....OPHELIA
Miss A. L. CARY, Signor BRIGNOLI,
M. BARRE, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On SATURDAY, April 6—NILSSON MATINEE at WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Seats at the Academy of Music, New-York.
Steinway's pianos used by this company.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—March 27, 28, 29 and 30.

WALLACK'S—NILSSON MATINEE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for
ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872, AT 1½ P. M.
PRICES—General admission, two ($2) dollars; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music box-office only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SPRING SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THE GRAND COMBINATION.
PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors
D. DE VIVO...........................Business Manager
Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New-York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY, April 1, with TROVATORE.
Opera nights, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS Grand Gala MATINEES.
The repertoire will be as follows:
TROVATORE, RIGOLETTO, LUCREZIA BORGIA, DON GIOVANNI, WILLIAM TELL, LES HUGUENOTS, &c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscription-books for the season will be kept open until Wednesday next, March 27, at the stage-door of the Academy.
Persons who have already subscribed can have their tickets by applying, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Belvedere House, corner 15th-st and Irving-place, Room 36.
N. B.—On Tuesday and every day after, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., all the business will be transacted at the box-office of the Academy.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

28,000 DELIGHTED PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED
LALLA ROOKH!!!
LALLA ROOKH!!!
THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PIECE EVER PRODUCED!!!
PARIS FAIRLY SURPASSED IN DRAMATIC GLORY!!!
"No description, even in the 'Arabian Nights,' can surpass it for sparkling and elaborate splendor."—*New-York Times.*
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
"It gives us dances such as ravished the soul of 'Sunset Cox' in Andalusia. It employs magnificently-limbed women, some of whom are quite as voluptuous as any Moore ever dreamed of in his most ardent poetic flights."—*New-York World.*
IT IS BEWILDERINGLY BEAUTIFUL AND BRIGHT!!!
LALLA ROOKH!
"The magnificence of the scenery, costumes and appointments fairly took away the breath even of experienced playgoers."—*New-York Herald.*
The beauty, voluptuousness, magnificence and luxury of the Oriental clime, so exquisitely described in Moore's immortal poem, are realized by this American dramatic production. Seats can be secured in advance

MANOR MISSION SCHOOL—CHAPEL Building Fund.—Sustain a worthy object and derive intellectual profit by attending Prof. DOREMUS' celebrated lecture on the *Creation* on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, in Rev. Dr. Rogers' Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

P. T. BARNUM'S COLOSSAL EXHIBITION (previous to starting on the great traveling campaign of 1872) WILL OPEN AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st., for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing EASTER MONDAY, April 1.

In addition to the THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING NOVEL FEATURES which have been collected since the last exhibition at the Rink, will also appear FOUR LIVING FIJI CANNIBALS, EQUESTRIAN PERFORMING GOAT "ALEXIS," A LIVING GIRAFFE, or Camel-leopard—only one in America—a large GROUP OF MONSTER SEA LIONS, recently imported from the North Pacific, and a large importation of life-size moving animal, musical and mechanical automatons, from Paris, France, and Geneva, Switzerland.

Admission to the entire Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, Zoological Garden, and Dan Costello's chaste and refined Circus, only 50 cents; children, half price.

A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Two exhibitions daily.
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.
Performances at 2 and 8.
Will also exhibit at Jersey City, MONDAY, April 15; Newark, 16th; Elizabeth, 17th; New-Brunswick, 18th; Trenton, 19th; Camden, 20th; Philadelphia, one week, 22d to 28th.

As the show will travel by rail, (two trains, thirty-five cars each,) 100 valuable young horses will be sold in Bridgeport, Conn., THURSDAY, April 4, sale to commence at 10 A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.
250TH TIME.
ALL RIVALS DISTANCED.
SEE HIM! 918TH TIME. OF FOX AS HUMPTY. SEE HIM!
LAST CHANCE! LAST CHANCE!
To see the present gorgeous combination.
Every evening and
Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.
EASTER MONDAY, April 1,
'HUMPTY DUMPTY IN A NEW DRESS,
New and gorgeous costumes and scenery, new tricks, new sensations, new dances, new music, new fairy enchantments, new European artists.

PROF. DOREMUS' POPULAR LECTURE on the *Creation*, with brilliant experiments, in South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

In aid of BETHESDA MISSION OF RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.
PROGRAMME: "Fitz James and Roderick Dhu,"—SCOTT; Poetry—Humorous and Pathetic; DICKENS' "Lady with Yellow Curl-Papers."
Tickets with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the Hall.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,

will deliver his celebrated lecture on
THE CREATION,
WITH BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS,
in the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, (Dr. Rogers',) corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
On THURSDAY EVENING,
March 28, at 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the
CHAPEL BUILDING FUND OF THE MANOR MISSION-SCHOOL,
corner 9th-av. and 25th-st.
Tickets, $1. For sale at the principal book, music and drug-stores, and at the door.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

ON MONDAY EVENING, AT 8.
Mr. HIRAM HITCHCOCK'S ACCOUNT
of the
RECENT DISCOVERIES AT CYPRUS.
₊ The room being limited, only members' tickets will be available for this occasion.

THE VETERAN—NEW POLKA, BY THOS. Baker, 50 cents; "Elfie Waltz," by Thos. Baker, 50 cents; both played nightly at Wallack's Theatre. "Oh my Maid is Fairer Still," the Hungarian song, music by A. H. Pease, sung by Miss Kellogg and Mrs. Moulton, 50 cents; "Sands of Dee," sung by Miss Sterling, 50 cents; "Chicago Fire Song," by P. P. Bliss, 30 cents; "Sphinx Galop," by Wm. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No 39 Union-square, Broadway side.

AGREEMENT OF SCIENCE WITH THE MOSAIC RECORD OF THE CREATION will be discussed by Prof. DOREMUS in South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28. Tickets $1.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on watches, jewelry and diamonds.
WM. GAMMON.

MEETINGS.

A MASS-MEETING OF COLORED citizens will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, in the Bethel Church, Sullivan-st., at 8 o'clock, to perfect arrangements for celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment on April 3. Delegates' reports to the General Committee will be read.
WM. FREEMAN, Chairman.
WM. BELKAIZER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES AND good-will of a wholesale drug business for sale; this is a chance seldom met with; established twelve years. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

$2,000 TO $10,000 PER ANNUM may be made by ladies competent to give private or public readings. Call at No. 1,119 Broadway, two stories up, front office, where explanations and engagements will be made.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d11-law6mM* C. B. SMITH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.
SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE VETERAN,
will, for the present, delay the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice—*Extract from New-York Herald.*

Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LECLERCQ.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.
Mr. Booth takes great pleasure in announcing the engagement of the talented and accomplished artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
in her celebrated impersonation of
ROSALIND,
in Shakespeare's brilliant comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
The only AS YOU LIKE IT MATINEE,
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
MISS LECLERCQ as ROSALIND
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation for speedy production, the HUNCHBACK, PLOT AND PASSION, SCRAPS OF PAPER, &c.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........................MANAGER.
EMPHATICALLY THE LADIES' THEATRE.
THE GREAT ZIG-ZAGS!
THE GROTESQUE ZIG-ZAGS!
ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS! ZIG-ZAGS!
HERNANDEZ, IMPERIAL JAPANESE.
HERNANDEZ, BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.
THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BAND.
ERNANI, ERNANI,
THE BURLESQUE OF THE PERIOD.
Splendid Scenery, Grand Effects, Superb Cast.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES INTRODUCED.
THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
THE VOKES ARE COMING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
FROU-FROU.
ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Monday, March 25, benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.
Friday, March 29, benefit of Miss AGNES ETHEL.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
For immediate production, an extraordinary Parisian drama, expressly adapted by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, and entitled
ARTICLE 47.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR PROF. DOREMUS' lecture on the *Creation*, with experiments, at South Reformed Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, for the benefit of the Chapel Building Fund of the Manor Mission School.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......................................Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NOVEL CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MARVELOUS HORSEMAN, THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE, IN NOVEL JUGGLING FEATS ON HORSEBACK.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. CHAS. W. FISH, IN HIS INTREPID BAREBACK HURDLE ACT.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE IN A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF SENSATIONAL FEATS OF SKILL AND DARING.
THE CHARMING FAIRY PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA!
WILL BE PERFORMED ONLY THIS WEEK AT THE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THIS GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
With entire new scenery.
H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhatan.........Mr. MARK SMITH
For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.
Previous to the Burlesque,
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—28th-st. and B'way
LAST WEEK of Mr. MACKAYE'S SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY, 2 P. M., LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, March 30,
BENEFIT OF MISS GRISWOLD,
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give his next Lecture and Exhibition
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, March 25.
Dr. COLTON has the pleasure to announce that previous to the exhibition the celebrated
BOONE SISTERS,
From Boston, will occupy thirty minutes in singing a selection of their sweetest melodies, with accompaniment.
Tickets 10 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY invited to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, March 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Robert Haydock and James H. Choate. Valedictory by Dr. Mary C. Putnam. Music and other exercises.

THE "CREATION" IS THE SUBJECT of Prof DOREMUS' lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, in South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL—MONDAY, 11½.
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of March, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JACOBS and SOLOMON COHEN, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, carrying on business under the firm name of J. Jacobs & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, JR., and SAMUEL G. FRENCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles Chamberlain, Jr., and Samuel G. French, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VIRGIL PRICE, JOHN H. WOODWARD and SYLVANUS D. BROWN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Virgil Price, John H. Woodward and Sylvanus D. Brown, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Banruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHEATON H. RACE and AUGUSTUS HUBBARD, bankrupts, formerly of No. 150 Chambers-street.—Stock, glass-ware, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction at No. 71 Barclay-street, WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 10 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready Saturday, March 23.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Assignee,
No. 71 Barclay-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Stuyvesant Bank, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Stuyvesant Bank, a corporation doing business in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT,
mh 25-law3wm* Assignee, No. 60 Wall-st.

PUBLIC LIBELERS.

Cool Assumption of Dana and His Legal Mentor.

Chambrun to be Cited Before the Arms Committee—Testimony in Full of Mr. George Bliss Before the Custom-House Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department investigation will begin to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, at the room of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives. The list of witnesses furnished by DANA shows conclusively that he is in deep water, and that he has no such confidence in what he can show as he professes to have. It is somewhat significant that nearly half the number summoned are naval officers or clerks who have been removed, transferred or retired. Possibly some of these gentlemen have grievances they would like to make public. If so they will have the fullest opportunity. Mr. ROBESON will probably decline the suggestion of the Committee to appear with counsel. There is no appropriation from which counsel fees can be paid, and being a pretty good lawyer himself he can afford to dispense with such a luxury. The public may look for warm work in this investigation, for it will settle either affirmatively or negatively the question whether CHARLES A. DANA can arraign a public officer on grave charges, and then when invited to prove them be allowed to change his rôle of witness to that of public prosecutor, with counsel at command, thus usurping the functions of the Committee, and rendering it merely a sort of umpire to see fair play between the combatants. It is decidedly a new feature in the line of investigation, and prior to this session, it is doubtful if ever such a thing has been done as to permit the accuser to appear with counsel. Accused persons are sometimes permitted to present counsel, but the accuser seldom or never. The fact that in all these investigations, now fourteen in number, such wide latitude is taken and such publicity given is a conclusive answer to the charges that the Administration fears investigation. All it insists upon is that the motive prompting investigation shall be an honest one, and not be inspired by personal revenge or political intrigue. Never in the history of the Government, it is believed, have there been so many trumped up and wanton "investigations," as during the present session, four out of the seven Departments are or have been under the jurisdiction of investigating committees, all forming a part of the wonderful "anti-Grant" movement. It is not unlikely that the above-mentioned peculiar phase of the Navy Department investigation will call forth some remark in the House to-morrow.

THE FRENCH ARMS.

The Secretary of State informs the Chairman of the Senate Arms Investigation Committee that the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN holds no such relation to the Diplomatic Corps as to place him within the rule of etiquette which requires an invitation to appear before the Committee to pass through the State Department. He will, therefore, be summoned, sworn and examined like any other witness. Mr. SIMONTON, agent of the New-York Associated Press, will be examined to-morrow, and also two or three witnesses who have been subpœnaed at the request of Mr. SCHURZ, and Senators SUMNER and PATTERSON will be examined on Tuesday. Much surprise is manifested at, and much comment made here, upon the fact that Senator SCHURZ, when on the stand, betrayed himself into such reckless statements as that he never inferred from anything that CHAMBRUN said that it was the latter's object or desire to connect some officer of the Government or other intermediary person with the sales of arms. It is notorious that such was the purpose of CHAMBRUN. He revealed it in his interviews with the Secretary of War, but on being asked for particulars, only indulged in a great deal of insinuation. He has declared this belief and object to others, and when put on the stand it is doubtful if he will have the hardihood to deny that he has repeatedly expressed such belief to Senator SCHURZ in such terms as to make that person's assertion of ignorance of his purposes appear like the very dishonest statement that it is. SCHURZ's testimony, or at least the little that he gave, shows no connection with anybody but CHAMBRUN about this business, for he flatly refused to give any other names, and CHAMBRUN's testimony will show that his entire purpose was to use the investigation, not for the French Government, for it is now fully established that that Government had nothing to do with it, and no wish about it but to save his friend, VICTOR PLACE, from the swift vengeance of the French law, which had already convicted him of a grave crime, and SCHURZ, seeing the opportunity, used it for political effect. He has twice confessed that he had no hope that the German Government could be aroused to action by what he proposed to do, and therefore it would seem to be worse than useless to attempt to show a violation of neutrality. His only hope, desire and purpose was to degrade the Administration. That much is now established by his own admissions.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Custom-house investigation seems to be drawing to a close, though appearances may be deceiving. There is little more evidence to be submitted in what may, perhaps, be called the defense, since the other side has been much in the character of a prosecution. It is not impossible that the prosecutors may feel compelled to make an effort to answer the evidence given by Mr. BLISS, and it was noticed that immediately after his examination Mr. BAYARD went over to New-York, and is expected to be here to-morrow morning. According to what seems to be a trustworthy report he expected to have a consultation with Mr. GREELEY and other friends relative to further proceedings in the case, though another cause for his visit was publicly given. The Committee on Retrenchment have already several other investigations to make, which they will not have time for if the Custom-house examination is not soon closed. The notice which has been ordered upon Gen. PALMER and doubtless served, it is hoped will produce the memorandum of the conversation about CORRIGAN, which was dictated to TOWNLEY immediately after the conversation took place. It is understood that the reluctance to produce that paper is because of its containing notes of other portions of the correspondence, the divulging of which would not suit the purposes of the prosecutors, even if the remarks attributed to MURPHY about CORRIGAN are sustained by it. The point depending upon it is of no consequence to the purposes of the investigations, and the interest in it is only personal to those whose character for truthfulness may be affected by the knowledge of the truth.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BLISS.

Mr. George Bliss' Evidence of Thursday in Full—Interesting Statements of the Witness—Inside Views of New-York Politics—Facts Worthy of Consideration.

The following is the testimony in detail of GEO. BLISS, Jr., as given by him on Thursday last before the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment in Washington, and already summarized by telegraph:

By Mr. BAYARD—You testified, yesterday, in respect to the case of JAMES CORRIGAN. I understood you to say it was in deference to your influence that he was appointed by Mr. MURPHY as inspector in the Custom-house, where he now is.

A.—Yes, Sir; my influence, personal and official, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh District Republican Association.

Q.—How long has CORRIGAN been of your acquaintance? A.—I never saw CORRIGAN until after he was removed from the Appraiser's office; he then appeared in my office and told me he had been removed on my account; I told him I knew nothing of it; I say I never saw him; I think I did see him at a meeting of the Gridley Republican Association on two evenings; I think I saw him there, but merely as I saw a great many others.

Q.—How long was it after you applied to MURPHY to have him appointed until he received his appointment? A.—I should think a month or so.

Q.—It was done readily and promptly upon your application? A.—I do not think it was; I got pretty mad about it before I got through that it was not done, because I thought I had a promise which had not been kept.

Q.—You had had a promise? A.—I thought so, and they thought I had not.

Q.—When you say "they" whom do you mean? A.—I mean MURPHY & TERWILLIGER; for I claimed the promise was between them, and each of them referred it to the other.

Q.—But finally? A.—Finally I brought it about, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the course of CORRIGAN in the Association to which he belonged in regard to the publication of the enrollment? A.—No, Sir, I had never heard of it; I had ceased to go to that Association a good while before the break.

Q.—Was that the Gridley? A.—That was the Gridley one; I did not want to give even the appearance of being led by TWEED, and so I staid away.

Q.—Was there any other Republican Association in that district, except that one? A.—Not until the Spring of 1871.

Q.—That was when the decided split took place in the two associations. They described each other, one as the Custom-house organization, and the other as the Gridley Association, or as you said, the Greeley Association? A.—Yes.

Q.—But were you aware of the desire of GRIDLEY for some cause to have CORRIGAN displaced at the Appraiser's office? A.—I was not, at all; I understood GRIDLEY to be backing up CORRIGAN straight through to the time of his removal from office.

Q.—You were not aware that Mr. MURPHY had ground to suspect that GRIDLEY was moving to displace CORRIGAN, and that he desired to thwart such an attempt? A.—I was not, and if MURPHY had such an opinion I believed it to be utterly incorrect; CORRIGAN has told me since his appointment that at the time of the split in the party in the Fall of 1870 he went to GRIDLEY and told him that he was put there by him, and he proposed to back him up to stay there; he said "at the time of the split," which took place originally in October, 1870, and I presume, therefore, about that time.

Q.—Did GRIDLEY continue to back up Mr. CORRIGAN? A.—I know nothing to the contrary; we never counted him as with us.

Q.—Has that connection continued? A.—The first I knew of it was when CORRIGAN came forward and enrolled in our Association, in May or June, 1871.

Q.—He abandoned GRIDLEY? A.—He may have done it sooner, but that is the first I knew of it.

Q.—You state that you never knew or never heard that CORRIGAN had taken any part, one way or the other, in the political association to which you and he, I understand, belonged? A.—He had been in the Association and acted there undoubtedly, though I did not even know that fact.

Q.—Was he an active man in politics in that Association? A.—I did not so understand him to be, but my connection with the Association had been this: From the time it was organized I was a member; I never went to the meetings, except at elections; I always went to the elections; if I could find a ticket running there which I did not consider a Democratic ticket I voted for it; I never did find one but once; then we got very few votes: it was an opposition ticket; therefore CORRIGAN may have been very active in all the meetings and I know nothing about it.

Q.—That was the condition of affairs before, and this split took place and these two rival Associations were formed in the district? A.—Yes, Sir; I ought to say that in the Summer of 1870 it was alleged that the roll of the Association was hopelessly corrupt, and so strong a *prima facie* case was made that Mr. GREELEY, as Chairman of the General Committee, called a meeting to consider it, and that Committee had an investigation, to which I attended; here I was very active, and as a result of it, it appeared that there were 751 names on the roll, twenty-one of them did not pretend to reside in the district; one, Mr. GREELEY, though pretending to reside at the Union League Club, did not reside there; of the remaining 728, only 279 could be found by the Census Marshal, who twice took the census of that district. Only 260 voted in 1870 and the men who were found by the Census Marshal were, with very few exceptions, the men who voted, and the men whom the Census Marshals did not find did not vote, and at that very primary election in 1870. Of 249 persons who voted, only 59 could be found by the Census Marshals. In the Fall 1870, 248 names were added to the roll on the application of Mr. GRIDLEY and of those only 89 could be found by the Census Marshal, who took the census that identical month.

Q.—Was that number of 200 and odd that you have last mentioned added to the 700 odd originally? A.—No, Sir; they were part of the 700 odd that was reported by the council, and upon that a new enrollment was ordered, which was the enrollment that my friend Mr. BENNETT made in the way it was described yesterday.

Q.—Brought down to 340? A.—It was entirely a new enrollment; this was all cast aside.

Q.—Were those names of the 720 you have mentioned as people who could not be found, were they supposed by you, and believed to be, fictitious names or false? A.—I satisfied myself, Sir, that about 200 of them were people who had at some time lived in the district, but had either died or moved out of it; there was considerable evidence given to that Committee that there were utterly fictitious names put upon the roll; I remember one Daniel Webster was put on as residing at the house of the Secretary of the Association; it was proved conclusively that no such man ever lived there.

Q.—It was, then, as you stated, in great part a fiction? A.—The Committee reported that the roll was utterly corrupt, and could not be corrected in any way, and they must cast it aside and make a new one; that was a committee appointed by GREELEY.

Q.—How long had that enrollment existed? A.—About eighteen months—less than that, I think, Sir.

Q.—Did you know CORRIGAN to be an active man in your party in that Assembly District? A.—Not at that time I did not.

Q.—Did you not know him to be so at the time you used your influence to have him appointed in the Custom-house? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—He was an active working man? A.—He was.

Q.—Was it on account of that that you applied for his position in the Custom-house? A.—Yes, Sir; I considered him a competent man.

Q.—Was he not placed there as a reward for his party services? A.—No, Sir, not as a reward for party services; I considered that he had been removed from the Appraiser's office as the result of a misunderstanding in which I, without anything on my part, had been mixed up; I desired to put him back where he might start square; I knew him to be a good Republican; I don't believe the time shall ever come when I shall recommend for office anybody but a Republican.

Q.—Does he continue to be the active and deserving member of your party that you believed him to be at the time you made the recommendation. A.—I know nothing that he has done that changes his position. It struck me, in the matter of seizing the accordeon, he manifested rather too much zeal, but I don't suppose that this Committee is going to object to too much zeal on the part of Custom-house officers in performing their duties.

THE CASE OF MUDGETT.

Q.—In the case of MUDGETT, where did you go to get the facts you have stated? A.—I went to the printed record; it was given to me by some gentlemen in New-York, who, I think, obtained it from the plaintiff's attorney; I compared it in New-York; I may have been ten minutes looking it over.

Q.—How many pages are in that book? A.—One hundred and forty.

Q.—Mr. MUDGETT's attention was drawn incidentally to these anonymous articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES, read to him by Mr. STEWART, a member of this Committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who wrote the articles? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. MUDGETT examined at the Astor House? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And also at the Fifth-avenue Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir, I heard him, I think, there.

Q.—How long have you entertained unfriendly feeling toward Mr. MUDGETT? A.—I have had no unfriendly feeling toward him; I have regarded him for a great while as a very loose talker, and never can say that I have had any unfriendly feelings; there never was an unfriendly word passed between us; since the examination at the Astor House we have ceased to speak, but I do not think it is my doings.

By Mr. CASSERLY—Q.—In regard to that record in the suit again MUDGETT, were you consulted by some friends here as to introducing that as further testimony in relation to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What friends were those with whom you consulted? A.—Senator HOWE.

Q.—Any body else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was concluded then that you had better introduce it. A.—When I took the stand I supposed it was concluded I had better not.

Q.—How did it come out? A.—Senator HOWE asked me a question; about the last question I think he asked me.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that you were not unfriendly to Mr. MUDGETT? A.—At present I do not think I am very friendly to him, or unfriendly; I have no unfriendly feeling toward Mr. MUDGETT, and never have had an unkind word with him.

Q.—How long since you got this record in the suit? A.—Since he was examined at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Q.—To what use did you intend to put that record? A.—I had some curiosity; I read an article in the TIMES which told about the thing; Mr. MUDGETT was on the stand, and said the article was substantially true in that respect, and I went to see what it was.

Q.—Was that your only motive in getting the book? A.—At that time it was, entirely.

Q.—Did you bring it on here with you as an act of friendship to him? A.—No, Sir; I brought it on here with me for the purpose of showing what the record exhibited; it exhibits the evidence of the maker of the note, that MUDGETT indorsed it in his presence, and evidence of Mr. BARCH, who has been, since the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary, an assistant appraiser in New-York; that he had been compelled to act officially on the faith of MUDGETT's signature from fifty or sixty times a day for several years, and that he considered that Mr. MUDGETT's signature.

Q.—What was the general result that you came to from that book as against MUDGETT? A.—The general result was, that I claim that MUDGETT swore two or three times over that he never indorsed that note, and that a jury of his fellow-citizens found that he did indorse that note, and that the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York confirmed that judgment and compelled Mr. MUDGETT to pay the note.

Q.—Do you not know as a lawyer, that except for error of law intervening on the trial, either in regard to evidence or charges to the jury, the Court of Appeals very rarely disturbs the verdict of a jury on the naked question of fact? A.—I do, Sir; I think the record would have been just as strong if it had stopped after the verdict of the jury.

Q.—It was simply a question of credit before the jury? A.—Yes, Sir; on a point as to which a man cannot well be mistaken, for Mr. MUDGETT swore before the Committee, that at that time he had not many thousand dollars, and was not in the habit of indorsing many notes?

Q.—He swore to a great many things? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why cite that more than the others? A.—Because this is pertinent.

Q.—Did he not swear that he did not make that indorsement? A.—I do not know whether he did or not; I think it is quite likely that he did; it would not be any bigger story than a good many he told, in my opinion.

Q.—Considering you are so free from unfriendly feelings toward Mr. MUDGETT, I am a little surprised at the manner in which you volunteered such a statement. Do you consider your last statement any part of your proper answer to my question? I submit that to you now as a gentleman of the profession. A.—If it was in a Court of law, I should not consider it an answer to the question; in the way in which evidence has been taken here, I do consider it so.

Q.—Do you not know that there was a conflict of testimony in the case? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—A good deal of testimony on both sides? A.—Yes, Sir; but a great deal of the testimony for the defense was as to whether a certain witness was credible.

Q.—There was a good deal of testimony on the very point, as to whether that was MUDGETT's signature or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You read the letters and paper, one of them from Mr. MUDGETT's counsel, and another from a professional gentleman, who seems to have had some part in the case against him, in regard to this verdict and final judgment? A.—I read the paper from HENRY L. CLINTON, whom you describe as Mr. MUDGETT's counsel, who was counsel on the appeal, and not, as I understand, at the trial.

Q.—Was there not a letter from some gentleman who had some part adverse to MUDGETT in the case in controversy? A.—I did not so understand it; it may have been; I remember there was such a letter published.

Q.—Was not the tendency of both those letters to acquit MUDGETT of any intentional wrong in the case? A.—I thought the tendency of them was to try to get up some way for him to escape; I might add a phrase which I have heard in this room, I thought the attempt was to "whitewash" MUDGETT a little.

Q.—Mr. CLINTON is a respectable man, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of good standing at the Bar? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I am sure you do not mean to be understood that Mr. CLINTON would write for publication a disingenuous, much less false statement of the case. A.—I have not stated that, Sir.

Q.—That is what most people understand by whitewashing statements; that it is a thing disingenuous, if not false. A.—I did not suppose that the word whitewashing, used by Senators here, would charge a witness with stating what was disingenuous or false; I have heard it used by the Senators here several times.

Q.—What do you say, then, of Mr. CLINTON's letter, for instance? A.—Mr. CLINTON's letter I thought begged the whole question; I recollect it suggested that the jury might have been misled; but they did not either of them affect the broad question, that after a full investigation a jury of his fellow-citizens found that MUDGETT was not to be believed.

Q.—Have you had a fair share of jury business while practicing at the bar in your seventeen years' experience? A.—I have no cause of complaint.

Q.—Have you ever known a case where a jury found a wrong verdict on a question of fact? A.—I have known a jury to find verdicts which I did not agree with.

Q.—Which you have believed to be very wrong and very unjust? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If you knew a man to be a man of integrity of purpose and good conscience, would the fact when a jury discredited his testimony or failed to find in accordance with it warrant you in coming to the conclusion that he had perjured himself? A.—If I knew a man to be such I think it would have a decided effect; I do not know the bearing of that supposition; I should require a man to be a man of thoroughly well-established reputation and standing to believe that he could truthfully swear that he did not indorse a note which a jury found he did indorse.

WHAT WITNESS HAD PREPARED FOR.

Mr. CASSERLY—Q.—I presume I should not be wrong if I assume that you prepared yourself for the examination with considerable care? A.—I think you would be wrong, Sir.

Q.—Have you not prepared yourself, then, with a number of documents and memoranda for the purpose of this examination? A.—Only since I came to Washington; when I came here I did not expect to be examined; I should not have been except for Mr. ORTON's inability to remain here, and he was the only person other than myself who was familiar with some portions of this history.

Q.—You refer to that part of your testimony which may be denominated political history? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you commence to prepare your documents and memoranda for this investigation? A.—For my examination, I think only on Friday; it may be Saturday I had all these papers with me; brought them all from New-York.

Q.—You include in your documents the memorandum in regard to VAN CLEFT's bill, the record in the suit against MUDGETT, and a great many more; for instance, the list of Republicans drawing pay under the Democratic City Government while it was controlled by the Tammany Ring? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you bring them if you did not expect to be examined? A.—I had agreed to furnish everything relating to the political history to Mr. ORTON; I expected the gentlemen who made the examination in regard to Mr. VAN CLEFT in the Board of Works would be here to testify; he was engaged at Albany, and could not; the Mudgett record was brought here for the purpose of showing to some friends to see whether it was desirable to go further into Mr. MUDGETT's history.

Q.—The documents relating to the political history are simply those documents that have reference to the organization of the Republican Party in New-York and the intestine controversies and conflicts of the Republican Party? A.—People who were holding office under Tammany.

Q.—You regard that also as forming part of what you call the political history? A.—That was prepared avowedly for and at the request of Mr. ORTON.

Q.—Was the other prepared at his request also, the documents being upon the political history? A.—I had had an interview with Mr. ORTON, and had agreed to furnish them to him previous to his testifying; that was before the Committee left New-York; we tried to get Mr. ORTON examined in New-York.

Q.—You regarded it, I believe, as one of the duties which you had assumed to bring forward such witnesses as you thought was necessary, and Mr. ORTON was one? A.—Yes, sir; it was my own suggestion entirely to bring him.

Q.—What did he know of his own knowledge that you thought would be useful before the Committee? A.—He had attended the Saratoga Convention; had attended the meeting prior to the Saratoga Convention; had gone to that in company with Mr. GREELEY; had been active in politics; had charge of the organization of the Republican Party in 1871.

A PROPER ADDITION.

Q.—I asked you a while ago, what authority you had for the statement that Mr. DUKE was a contractor under the Board of Education, and you stated you had or had seen a letter of DUKE's, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know that it is Mr. DUKE's letter? A.—I know that it purports to be Mr. DUKE's; there was a statement published in the paper that Mr. DUKE did certain things; a letter was received at the TIMES purporting to be signed by JOHN DUKE; was published in the paper as JOHN DUKE's letter, and has remained uncontradicted from that time to this.

Q.—Do you know his handwriting? A.—No, Sir; I draw the inferences; I think that kind of evidence is superior to a large portion of the evidence on the records of this Committee.

Q.—Do you consider that testimony? A.—What I have just said?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I consider it as opinion, and much of the testimony is opinion.

Q.—Do you give that as an answer to any question of mine, and if so, what question have I asked you to which you regard that as an answer? A.—I regard it as a proper addition to my answers to your last question.

Q.—You stated just now that that kind of evidence was superior to a large portion of the evidence on the records of this Committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what question of mine do you regard that as an answer? A.—I did not say I regarded it as an answer to any question; I regard it as a proper addition to my answer to your last question.

Q.—Then it is a mere opinion of yours, volunteered by yourself, is it not? A.—You may take it in that light if you choose.

MR. GREELEY'S OWN KNOWLEDGE.

Q.—You stated, did you not, that your first inducement to attend the sessions of the Committee, and to take a prominent part in the matter of the witnesses and the testimony, was that the first day you were in the Committee you found Mr. GREELEY testifying as of his own knowledge to matters you knew he could know nothing about? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I said that; if I did not, I will say it.

Q.—I do not doubt that, Mr. BLISS, at all, I did not intend to intimate any doubt but that you would say it now, if you had not said it before. What particular matters do you refer to in making that charge against Mr. GREELEY? A.—Mr. GREELEY spoke all through as if he had been at the Convention of 1871; I ascertained subsequently that some gentlemen present supposed that he had been there; I knew that he was not there.

Q.—Well, what else? A.—Mr. GREELEY also stated, in a way to leave it to be understood, that the Government officers at the Convention at Albany, who attended the Convention and the organization of the Legislature at Albany, were all on one side: that was another; there were two or three others, if I had stenographic notes of his testimony, I could refer to.

Q.—In what respect do you say the last statement was one made by him of his own knowledge, when he could have known nothing of the matter? A.—When he could have known nothing of the matter?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—Because when he undertook to say that such a man as the Collector, or United States Internal Revenue Collector COLE, and Assessor or Collector ROCKWELL and some others, were at Albany in behalf of the election of Mr. SMITH, as was fairly to be implied from his answers, he could have known nothing of the matter, because they were there in favor of Mr. ALVORD, openly, and admittedly; Mr. GREELEY did not mention their names, but he gave it—the drift of his testimony was that all the Government officials, with a single exception, were on one side there.

Q.—Did Mr. GREELEY refer to ROCKWELL or COLE in any way? A.—When he was asked about them, he said he did not know them; one of them was a member of the State Central Committee, and always acted with him.

Q.—Is there anything else you wish to bring forward to sustain your charge against Mr. GREELEY? A.—There are, Sir; if you will give me the minutes of Mr. GREELEY's examination, I will refer to them.

Q.—I understood you to open your testimony with that explicit charge against Mr. GREELEY, and now, when I ask you to sustain it, you ask me for papers? A.—You asked me what induced me to come before the Committee two months ago, when Mr. GREELEY's testimony was fresh in my mind; statements Mr. GREELEY made were the inducements for me to come there; I do not now remember them; if you will give me the evidence to refresh my memory I can point them out to you.

Q.—I repeat, in the opening of your testimony you stated, as your reason for taking the part you did in the investigation by this Committee, that, in attending the Committee, you found Mr. GREELEY testifying, as of his own knowledge, to facts which you knew he could know nothing about; I ask you now if you have any other cases to sustain that statement of yours except those which you have stated? A.—None now occurs to me, but there were other statements of that nature.

Q.—Can you mention any of the others? A.—I say none occurs to me; if it occurred to me I could mention it.

Q.—Have you not stated a good deal yourself, in the course of your testimony, which you could not know of your own knowledge? A.—I have not intended to state anything as of my own knowledge which I did not know of my own knowledge.

Q.—Have you distinguished always between matters? A.—I have intended so to do.

Q.—Have you distinguished between the matters of your own knowledge and matters which were not? A.—I have intended so to do; if I have failed I have been human.

Q.—I am not denying the fact that you are human, and do not see that it has any particular bearing upon the present matter. A.—It is one of the qualities that I share with, I think, everybody else in the room.

Q.—Did you not testify at large as to what Mr. GREELEY did or did not do in connection with the appointment of a committee composed of himself and Mr. ORTON to reorganize the Republican Party? A.—I did, Sir; I testified that he did not act.

Q.—You testified to a great many more things than that in regard to Mr. GREELEY in connection with the committee and the reorganization of the Republican Party. A.—I stated that Mr. GREELEY declined to act; that I state of my own knowledge.

Q.—Did you not state a great many more things than that? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you not state the reason given by Mr. GREELEY for not acting? A.—I did, Sir; I heard him state it, and saw it in writing over his own name.

Q.—Where did you see it in writing? A.—A letter addressed to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Q.—Did you not state that Mr. SCHULTZ was put in his place? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that of your own knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went on then to speak of what SCHULTZ and ORTON did in the organization of the party, did you know that of your own knowledge? A.—I did, Sir; I was their Secretary.

Q.—You did not know of your own knowledge that Mr. VAN CLEFT received any of the moneys you have spoken of here as paid under the old system in New-York? A.—No, Sir; that was the reason why I was careful to say I did not know it.

Q.—Did you say that? A.—I did.

Q.—At first? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you not confine yourself to saying that presumptively he had received it? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I did; I opened my testimony as to VAN CLEFT by stating the sources of my information.

Q.—Your testimony will show, I think? A.—Well, Sir, I am content to have it.

Q.—Had you any ground for charging VAN CLEFT with incompetency as a surveyor, except what you afterward mentioned you heard in the office of the Assessor in New-York? A.—I have given you the only ground that I had for that, Sir.

Q.—You had no personal knowledge of your own on the subject? A.—No, Sir; I have none, for I should not have been competent to judge.

William Hennessy Cooke.

The unaccountable surrender of WILLIAM HENNESSY COOKE to Judge BEDFORD, on Friday, was a topic of discussion in many public places yesterday. Although he has given bail for his appearance in Court, his whereabouts is a mystery to many of his former intimate friends. When he surrendered himself he gave as his residence No. 228 Thompson-street. This is the house where the pillow-cases full of vouchers were said to have been found, and where one of MCBRIDE DAVIDSON's safes was sent in COOKE's name. The theatres and his other favorite places of resort appear to be avoided by him, and he is now either in hiding or courts retirement.

It was rumored yesterday that COOKE has returned in the interest of WM. M. TWEED to give testimony in his defense. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, of No. 8 Twenty-fifth-street, is exerting his influence in COOKE's behalf, being his bondsman and acting as his friend in securing the services of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to undertake his defense. COOKE enjoys but little sympathy from his Tammany associates, and is regarded as the slyest rogue among the Tammany refugees.

The Tammany Refugees.

The whereabouts of many of the Tammany Refugees, which appeared exclusively in the TIMES a few days ago, is contradicted by certain emissaries of the Ring, who state that no such organization exists. The people of St. John, it is alleged, know of no such clique, nor have any members of the Ring appeared in that city. The people of St. John are very naturally ignorant of the character of their visitors, as the refugees nearly all go under assumed names, but many of these men have been recognized by persons from this City. One thing is certain. If any one has a friend who is a member of the Ring, and is now conveniently absent from the City, he may be tolerably certain of enjoying a friendly chat with him by incurring the expense of a trip to St. John. They are nearly all there, and enjoying themselves as best they can under the circumstances.

Suicide in Rahway.

On Friday morning, WM. MCVICKER, a shoemaker doing business on Main-street, Rahway, fell from the bench at which he was seated, and died almost instantly. The cause of death was believed to have been heart disease, until the following day, when an examination made by Dr. ABERNETHY showed that death had been caused by strychnine. It was then discovered that deceased had purchased the poison at BROWN's drug-store, for the ostensible purpose of killing a dog. The cause of the act is believed to have been trouble with his wife, who was leading an improper life, and with whom he was not living. MCVICKER was forty-five years old, and leaves two children.

Personal.

Gen. W. H. Smith, of Illinois, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut, and Col. D. W. C. Simpson, of Texas, are at the Sturtevant House. Gen. J. D. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey; Col. W. S. Church, of Albany; Ex-Judge Porter, of New-York, and R. B. Irwin, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House. Col. J. Taliferra, of Kentucky; Col. J. A. Pemberton, of Georgia; Col. W. E. French, of Cheyenne; Hon. S. McNeil and Hon. E. F. Hoge, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. O. P. Snyder, of Arkansas, and Hon. R. B. Dennis, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. H. B. Seely, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Capt. Dickin, of Halifax, and R. G. Derbyshire, of Nice, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Street Railways in Massachusetts.

A general law for the formation of street railway corporations is before the Massachusetts Legislature. It provides that fifteen or more persons, a majority of them residents of the State, may associate to form such a corporation, and that after public hearing and advertising, the privilege may be granted by municipal authorities, with an opportunity of appeal to County Commissioners.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Assistant District-Attorney ALLEN will be engaged today reading a long bill of exceptions in the Stokes case.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at the residence of J. C. RAPELYEA, Tremont, and totally destroyed the building.

ROBERT JOHNSON, aged fifty-six, of Newark, N. J., while intoxicated, yesterday morning fell in Prince-street, and was seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY WALLACE, of No. 108 Bowery, fell yesterday afternoon, from car No. 117, of the Grand-street line, at the corner of Attorney and Grand streets, and was badly injured.

RUSSELL WINSTON assaulted Patrolman HEAVISIDE, of the Fifth Precinct, who had arrested him on Saturday night, for disorderly conduct, and yesterday was held for trial by Alderman COMAN.

The committee of six appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to take the testimony of EVANS, now lying ill in New-York, left this City last evening for Harrisburg, having accomplished the object of their mission.

A burglary was committed yesterday morning, at the dry-goods store of DANIEL CORKERY, Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine street, and about $800 worth of broché shawls were stolen. The thieves escaped with their plunder.

MICHAEL LLOYD, aged thirteen years, of No. 52 Mulberry-street, attempted to pick the pockets of Detective Officer ELDER, on Saturday night, on Broadway, and was yesterday morning committed by Alderman COMAN.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the fourth floor of an unfinished brown-stone building, No. 988 Sixth-avenue, owned by M. SCHARLEY, causing a damage of $500, which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

JOHN MCKEON, of No. 452 Washington-street, amused himself on Saturday night with beating his wife, JANE, with a pistol, cutting her head and face, and also assaulting Mrs. ISABELLA A. STRINGHAM, a fellow tenant, who went to Mrs. MCKEON's assistance. Both women were seriously injured, and JOHN was held for trial.

BERNARD J. LOUGHLIN, aged twenty, of No. 108 Hester-street, was attacked at an early hour yesterday morning, by an unknown man, at the corner of Canal and Forsyth streets, and received slight cuts in the back and on the head. After being cared for at the Eldridge-street Police-station he was taken home.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the German school, No. 140 East Fourth-street, of representatives of the several Reform Associations of the Sixth Senatorial District, to arrange for a mass meeting, to be held next Thurday evening at Concordia Hall, to urge on the Legislature the necessity of passing the City Charter without delay.

JAMES EAGAN, of No. 86 Seventh-street, early yesterday morning went to the First-avenue Police-station and stated that he had been assaulted, by an unknown man, at the corner of First-avenue and Eighth-street, and had been stabbed on the left side of the neck with a knife. The assailant then made his escape. EAGAN's wound was dressed by Dr. MACLAY, after which he went to his home.

WILLIAM DOWNING was yesterday morning committed at the Tombs by Alderman COMAN for breaking into the clothing-store of GEORGE B. CLARK, Nos. 112½ and 114 William-street, by forcing open the window. He was caught in the store before he had the opportunity of removing the ready-made clothing which he had packed up. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was duly locked up.

BROOKLYN.

MARGARET BROWN, forty-three years of age, residing at No. 176 Elizabeth-street, dropped dead yesterday morning.

The house of THOMAS LESLIE, at the corner of Tompkins-avenue and Kosciusko-street, was robbed on Saturday night, of clothing valued at $100.

On Saturday night JOHN MCCUNNA, aged sixty years, fell down the cellar-steps of his residence, No. 230 North Seventh-street, and was instantly killed.

PATRICK JONES, of No. 8 State-street, was captured yesterday, while emerging from the premises of Mrs. MCENTEE, No. 682 Baltic-street, with a bag full of chickens, which he had stolen from that lady.

PATRICK MUNGERFORD, an alleged participator in a violent assault upon Officer CONNERY, of the Third Precinct, was discovered, yesterday, secreted in a canal-boat at the foot of Congress-street, and was arrested.

JOHN KANE, of No. 496 Greenwich-street, yesterday afternoon, struck his crippled son on the head with his crutch, inflicting a severe wound. The boy was cared for at the Greenwich-street Police Station, where the brutal father was locked up.

HENRY and ROSINA STEWART, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, quarreled at their residence, No. 79 Sullivan-street, and during the altercation ROSINA was struck on the head with a chair and severely hurt. HENRY was locked up in the Prince-street Police Station.

Palm Sunday was observed with the appropriate ceremonies, in all the Roman Catholic Churches, and the streets in the afternoon and evening were filled with persons wearing green sprigs in their hats or button-holes. The services during Holy Week will be of unusual solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

PATRICK OATES, of Seventy-seventh-street and First-avenue, and HENRY AUSTIN of No. 1,350 Third-avenue, last evening became engaged in an altercation at the corner of First-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, and during the affray OATES bit of a piece of AUSTIN's ear. Before the Police could arrive PATRICK had made his escape.

About 2½ yesterday morning GEO. VINE, a bill-poster residing at No. 36 Henry-street, while engaged in his vocation at the corner of Fulton and DeKalb avenues, was brutally assaulted by three drunken rowdies, who, after beating him on the head with a bottle, left him lying insensible until discovered by the Police, who carried him home.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday a boy, eight years old, son of HENRY MILLER, of Glen Dale, ventured on a pond, broke through the ice, and was drowned.

Today a vote will be taken in Flushing to determine whether the village shall issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 for the proposed water-works.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning fire broke out, consuming an unoccupied house on Canal and Gore streets, Stapleton. The loss is estimated at $3,000; insured for $1,600. It was owned by LOUIS WOLF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LOUIS BOND, charged with having committed an assault on ANTOINETTE HOSTELLA, on Sunday night, the 17th inst., was yesterday arrested in Newark.

JOHN HOGAN yesterday attempted to drown himself in the Passaic River at Newark. He was arrested and committed to the County Jail for thirty days.

Fire in Franklin-Street.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of No. 112 Franklin-street, occupied by L. SOLOMON & Co., manufacuturers of boys clothing, whose loss is estimated at $5,000; covered by insurance. The first floor, occupied by CAMPBELL & ELLIOTT, dealers in woolen goods, is damaged about $500 by water. GOTTFRIED AUGUST, who occupies the third and fifth floors, loses about $1,000 in cloth. The building, which is owned by MAX WEILL, is damaged about $1,000. All the losses are covered by insurance.

Havana Weekly Markets.

HAVANA, March 23.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 257,000 boxes and 18,000 hhds.; receipts for the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 67,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 31,500 boxes and 5,500 hhds., including 5,200 boxes and 5,500 hhds. to the United States; market active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10¼ reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@13¼ reals per arroba. Molasses SUGAR firmer but not quotably higher. Muscovado SUGAR—Demand good at full prices; Inferior to Common, 8¼@9 reals per arroba; fair to good Refining, 9¼@9¾ reals per arroba; grocery grades quiet and weak. MOLASSES—Clayed active, 5¼@5¾ reals ℔ keg; Muscovado buoyant at 5¾@6 reals ℔ keg. BACON, $13@$13 50 ℔ cwt. BUTTER—$25@$28 ℔ quintal for Superior American. FLOUR—Heavy receipts depress the market, quoted at $13@$14 ℔ bbl. for American. HAMS—American Sugar-cured, $21 50@$22 per quintal. LARD steady. POTATOES flat at $1@$1 50 ℔ bbl. TALLOW quiet and weak. WAX firm. HONEY firmer. COAL-OIL in fair demand. SHOOKS dull and declined; box, 8¼@9 reals; hogsheads, 20@22 reals; empty hogsheads, $2 50. TURPENTINE, 11c.@12c. ℔ ℔. TAR, $6 ℔ bbl. RESIN—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $6@$6 25 ℔ bbl. FREIGHTS firm; vessels in demand for the United States; ℔ box of Sugar to northern and southern ports in the United States, $1 50@$1 62½; ℔ hogshead of Sugar to northern and southern ports in the United States, $5 50@$7; ℔ hhd. of Molasses to northern and southern ports in the United States, $3 87½@$4 75. FREIGHTS quiet and weak to Europe; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. EXCHANGE active. On the United States, 60 days Currency, par @1 premium; Short Sight, 1@2¼ premium; Short Sight, gold, 12¼ premium. On Paris, 8¾@9¼ premium.

[Advertisement.]

BLUSHING,—"O! the agony of blushing." How can I help it? Its causes and its cure is given in the March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—30 cents or $3 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Established as the everlasting rocks are the unapproachable hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool—Geo. May, Mrs. White, John Wheeler, J. H. L. Lopez, J. D. Williams, H. B. A. Van Sprooyen, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Homans, Henry Phillips, Benj. Phillips.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—David Glover, wife and 3 children, J. C. Hiner and wife, P. R. Sleight and wife, Mrs. C. A. Parson, Rev. J. McLeod, Thomas Ward, Charles H. Terry, R. S. Webb, Charles Griffin, D. McGuire, B. A. Nicollette, George M. Edwards, M. Payser, Samuel Whyte, H. B. Baker, Andrew Gourley, J. J. Tryon, H. Sizer, S. Sizer, Jesse Gould, Charles Miller, D. Nichols, Thos. Denneen, A. Costello, John King, E. J. Billings, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:56 | Sun sets.......6:17 | Moon rises...7:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island..8:38 | Hell Gate..10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool March 6, Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 319 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 12, lat. 49 42, lon. 32 30, signalized ship Arlington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) standing S. W.. 18th, lat. 44 20, lon. 54 50, passed an Allan steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans March 17, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 20, 10 miles N. from Carysfort Lighthouse, passed brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) bound N.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had strong head winds since passing Hatteras.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg March 6, and Havre 9th, via Halifax 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, Aspinwall March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Has had strong N. W. gales from lat. 34 to Barnegat.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loriliard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Bark Cleta, (of London,) Middleton, Shanghai Dec. 3, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Had strong monsoons, with much rain and thick weather down the China Sea; passed Gasper Straits Dec. 16; Angier, 18th; had light trades and fine weather through the Indian Ocean, and after two days' westerly gales; passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 27; had light winds from the Cape to the equator, which was crossed Feb. 20; from thence to lat. 31 N., lon. 73, had light winds and fine weather; since which have had strong W. and N. W. gales, with severe Winter weather.

Bark Guilia, (Ital.,) Gulotta, Palermo 78 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 31; had fine weather to lat. 23, and from thence strong N. W. gales; has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Sarah, (of Boston,) Nichols, Cienfuegos March 1, with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; March 22, lat. 39 40, lon. 72 20, passed a schr. of about 200 tons burden, bottom up, painted black, and had been some time in that situation.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Doherty, Aux Cayes via Inagua 15 ds., with salt to Morrison & Bartow. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; March 11, lat. 29 lon. 73, had a gale from W. N. W., during which shipped a heavy sea, washing overboard Wm. Sufferen, a seaman, who was drowned; March 4, Inagua was visited by a heavy gale from westward, during which the brig Stromness, (Br.,) for Boston, loaded with salt, and the schr. Ella Hay, (of Ellsworth,) went ashore on the rocks and became total wrecks; crews of both vessels saved; Capt. McFarland, of the Ella Hay, came passenger on the La Cayenne.

Brig G. A. Coonan, (of St. John, N. B.,) Halcrow, Sagua March 1, with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; March 7, lat. 30 57, lon. 77 30, spoke bark Maggie S. Carvel, (Br.,) from New-Orleans for Hamburg, 8 ds. out; 10th, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 40, passed a schr. of about 150 tons burden on her beam-ends, fore and mainmaste gone, and mainboom alongside; was painted black, with eliptic stern, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation; 11th, lat. 36 15, lon. 73 52, passed a vessel's boat painted lead color.

Brig Aylesford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shamper, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. S. E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, Baracoa March 10, with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had very rough weather, with gales from S. W. to N. E. and N. W., and very high seas from N. the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Roque Alayo, (Span.,) Vallaurat, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; March 23, in beating into Sandy Hook lost jib and foresail.

Schr. Eureka, (of Tremont,) Mayo, St. Kitts 21 ds., with salt to G. Wessels—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Sailed in company with schr. Phebe, Hewett, for St. Andrews; left no vessels; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost flying jib.

Schr. Benjamin T. Briggs, Mason, New-London, for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Willow Harp, Willetts, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Rambler, Bissett, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Brandywine, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Vulcan, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Stonington.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Bristol.

WIND—Sundown, light W. N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 23.—Arr. brigs Haiienne, from Cape Town; Jane, from Port-au-Prince; R. M. Heslen, from Baltimore; schrs. Summerville, from Surinam; Ella Francis, from San Domingo City; Sallie Beard, from Mobile; 24th, arr. brigs Surprise, from Cape Haytien; schr. Henry Adelbert, from Isle Mayo, Cape de Verdes. Spoken March 23, fifteen miles E. S.E. of Cape Ann, ship Criterion, from Mobile, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schrs. H. G. Hand, from Norfolk; L. G. Hart, from New-York; Wanata, from Wilmington, Del.

Sld. barks Architect, for Bristol, Eng.; L. M. Smith, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 24.—Arr. bark Brazilian, from Santos, for orders; reports spoke Feb. 18, bark Nonantum, from New-York, for San Francisco, lat. 18 22 S., lon. 34 W., 35 ds. out, all well; and on March 3, bark Yankee, from Santos, for New-York, lat. 24 N., lon. 34 W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 24.—Arr. steam-ships General Barnes, from New-York; A. J. Fabius, from New-York; Oconee, from Ruatan.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; one schr. below.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 23.—Arr. schrs. Annie E. Glover, from Boston, for Charleston; Ida Hudson and Maggie Bell, from Rockland, for New-York; Martha A., (Br.,) from St. Andrews, N. B., for New-York; A. C. Paige, from Boston, for Baltimore; brig Ida C., hence on the 22d inst., is at anchor in Vineyard Sound, near the Hedge Fence, short-handed and waiting for a pilot.

8 A. M.—The western-bound fleet is getting under way. Wind south-easterly. Weather cloudy, moderate.

Spoken, &c.

March 17, by schr. S. E. Fabens, in lat. 37 47, lon. 74 37, passed steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; 18th, lat. 34 30, lon. 74 34, spoke brig John Boyd, (Br.,) from Cuba for New-York, with loss of sails; same time, saw brig Urdal, (N. G.,) from Cuba bound N.

Feb. 10, by bark Cleta, in lat. 27 30 N., lon. 68 30, spoke bark Minalto, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

March 1, by bark Guilia, in lat. 23 57, lon. 46 40, spoke bark Continental, (of Boston,) from Messina for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

CARDENAS, Cuba, March 11.—Capt. Hall, of the schr. Tecumseh, disappeared from Cardenas on the 5th inst., and nothing has yet been heard of him. The Captain had had some trouble with his mate, who, in a fit of drunkenness, entered the cabin, demolished the contents, and compelled the crew to fly from the vessel. The vessel was loaded and ready for sea for more than a week. The losses consequent on the delay could, to a great extent, have been avoided had the United States Consular Agent been better posted as to his duty in the matter. The vessel will probably sail day after to-morrow, under command of Capt. Henry A. Patterson, of Portland.

The Am. schr. S. J. Gilmore arr. on the 7th inst., and reports having fallen in with, in lat. 35 15, lon. 71, the Br. bark Cariton, Durgin, master, from Baltimore, for Belfast, with rudder-head gone; Capt. Durgin thought he would be able to proceed on his voyage in a few hours.

The Br. brig Salve, Johnston, which arr. on the 8th in a heavy gale off the Isaacs, slipped her anchor and chain to prevent the ship from driving ashore. The same Captain spoke the bark Lothaire, (of St. John,) 81 ds. from Cardiff, bound to New-Orleans, and supplied him with provisions.

American bark Gan Eden, Greenleaf, master, arr. from Portland on the 8th inst., and reports, on the 20th ult., in lat. 36 55, lon. 72 05, having shipped a heavy sea, which carried away two water-casks, the main bits, railing, and ship's figure-head.

Arr. on the 9th, bark Hesperus; brig S. V. Merrick; schrs. Minnie, Rippler, Cuba, (Br.,) Little Surry, (Br.,) J. H. Lane. The last vessel fell in with, in lat. 25 38, lon. 74 57, ship Baden, Dyer, master, from Havre for New-Orleans. The Baden, when spoken, had been 65 ds at sea and was short of provisions, which were supplied by Capt. Shute, of the P. H. Lane. Bark P. L. Wickwire, of Windsor, N. S., arr. yesterday from Hamburg, after a perilous passage of 76 ds. Capt. Murray, of the Wickwire, reports the loss of two men overboard, beside the carrying away of his sails, jibboom, and part of the rigging.

Arr. brig Martha A. Berry, Berry, master, 18 ds., from New-York.

March 12.—Arr. Geo. W. Chase, Capt. Bacon, from New-York.

NASSAU, March 9.—The sloop "Let Her Be," Collins, master, arrived this morning from Caicos, and reports having, with other wreckers, assisted in taking off the American brigantine Ida, of Boston, Bateman, master, on the 16th of February last. The Ida was from Gonaives, Hayti, bound to Boston, and laden with a cargo of logwood. The salvage was settled at Turk's Island. Amount awarded, $700.

BARACOA, March 10.—In port, schrs. Edward Lee, Commerce, Setagawa, Daylight, E. A. De Hart and Sassacus, for New-York, ldg; Mary A. Maghan and Clara Montgomery, for do., to sail March 19.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
NOW OPENING A LARGE AND FRESH
STOCK OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES, CABINETS OF GAMES, LIQUOR-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, WORK-BOXES, AT CLOSE PRICES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
BONBONIERES AND OEUFS DE PAQUES,
FOR
EASTER.

TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Connecticut Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1871....................$29,747,494 70
Received in 1871—
For premiums..............$7,803,491 91
For interest and rent...... 1,924,208 14— 9,727,700 05
Total....................................$39,475,194 75

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1871.
To policy-holders, for claims by death and matured endowments..................$1,793,266 83
Surplus return to policy-holders.................... 4,932,112 80
Surrendered and lapsed policies.................... 904,862 16— 7,630,241 79

EXPENSES.
Commissions to agents..........$652,488 93
Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary......... 53,492 92
Medical examiner's fees.......... 21,544 49
Printing, stationery, rent, advertising, postage, exchange, &c.... 63,016 56—790,542 93
Taxes (including arrears of taxes resisted)............. 308,732 79— 8,729,517 51

Balance, net assets, Dec. 31, 1871.... $30,745,677 24

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1871.
Loans upon real estate (first lien) value $39,512,665........................... $13,859,554 14
Loans upon stocks and bonds, value $861,497.............................. 626,203 28
Premium notes on policies in force...... 9,285,065 38
Cost of real estate owned by the Company.......................... 800,692 40
Cost of stocks and bonds owned by the Company.......................... 4,870,070 55
Cash in bank, at interest.............. 1,232,175 11
Cash in Company's office.............. 9,040 03
Balances due from agents, secured...... 92,876 33

Total................................ $30,745,677 24
Add, Interest due and accrued..........$742,864 41
Rents accrued.......... 3,000 00
Market value stocks and bonds above cost...... 399,431 45
Net premiums in course of collection.......... 60,558 88
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums.................. 26,866 68— 1,232,724 42

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1871..............$31,978,401 66

LIABILITIES.
Net 4 per cent. reinsurance reserve..................$25,609,655 00
All other liabilities......... 697,981 92—$26,307 636 92

Surplus..................................$5,760,764 64

Ratio of expenses for 1871..............8 12-100 per cent.
Ratio of expenses for 1870..............8 35-100 per cent.
Ratio of expenses for 1869..............8 45-100 per cent.

Whole number of policies issued by the Company.................................116,012
Number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1872.......... 62,458
Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1872..............$182,785,236 80

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

Dunham & Sherman,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NO. 194 BROADWAY.

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CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, CLOTHING WAREHOUSES.
138 & 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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SPRING OVERCOATS, All the newest fabrics.
SPRING OVERCOATS, From $8 to $30.

SUITS, For business. BOYS' SUITS, For school.
SUITS, For dress. BOYS' SUITS, For home.
SUITS, For work. BOYS' SUITS, For dress.
SUITS, For traveling. BOYS' SUITS, For work.
SUITS, For walking. BOYS' SUITS, For play.
SUITS, From $10 to $50. BOYS' SUITS, From $5 to $25.

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